Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL VI NO. 73 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured is not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	New York	Shimonoseki
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tokyo
	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund $21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. G. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

Poona Chief Agents.
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROS.,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 38,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918. gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th, Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

POONA PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.A., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

The Silk you have been admiring?

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special & Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, above Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall clocks, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, copper enamelled vases and jars, 4 English cabinets, one ebonized cottage piano by Shiedmayer, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, revolving top writing table, office chairs, book cases, baba perambulator, baba tricycle, baba cot, bentwood furniture, cane chairs etc., etc.

The property of N. N. Bharucha, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 26th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sha Runchordas Valabhai at his shop at First Lane, Ganesh Chowk, Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of:—

SETH RUNCHORDAS MOOLJI.

9 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 5001 2779 or other and 40 yards.

SETH MEGHJI PADAMSY.

9 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings Nos. 1696½, 1685½ or others and 40 yards.
2 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings No. 787½ or others and 40 yards.
9 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings Nos. 395½, 345 or others and 40 yards.
6 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640 1641, 1643 and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Lukhmidas Trikamdas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Gopaldas Karsondas.

5 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings. No. 9009 or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 26TH MARCH 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Meher Mansions" opposite the Bandstand Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, tea-poys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, sweet toned cottage piano, bed-room chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, alumminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. F. Racker and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO BANKS AND OFFICES

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Specially, made Office Furniture, large and small Milner's and Chubb's Locks Safes, Cash Boxes, Brief Size Remington Typewriters, Wall Clock, Tin Trunks, Etc., of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the said Bank's Office at 1st Floor of the Apollo Street, Post Office in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Specially made office furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, paper racks, book stands, cash boxes, scale with weights wall clock, tin trunks, large and small Milner's and Chubb's locks safes, brief size Remington typewriters, ladders, benches, partition, stools, etc

The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS FOR BUILDING SANITARIUM, HOTEL AND BUNGALOWS.

Auction Sale of a very valuable vast piece of land at Lonavla admeasuring 1,43,227 square yards and divided into 15 separate plots, at a distance of 15 minutes walk from the station.

Under instructions from the owner concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m (S.T.), at their auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

The following vast vacant piece of land.

PARTICULARS.—All that vast piece of land at Lonavla, admeasuring on the whole 143,227 square yards and bounded on the North and South by the public road, on the East partly by the public Road and partly by the property of and on the West by the G. I. P. Railway Lines: The said piece of land is divided into 15 separate plots whereof the admeasurement is as follows:—Plot No. 1 7,351 square yards; Plot No. 2: 14,364 square yards; Plot No. 3: 13,025 square yards; Plot No. 4: 13,225 square yards; Plot No. 5: 10,922 square yards; Plot No. 6: 7,891 square yards; Plot No. 7: 7,550 square yards; Plot No. 8: 9,326 square yards; Plot No. 9: 8,129 square yards; Plot No. 10: 7,740 square yards; Plot No. 11: 7,723 square yards; Plot No. 12: 9,204 square yards; Plot No. 13: 10,169 square yards; Plot No. 14: 9,367 square yards; Plot No. 15: 7,511 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1918.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd). W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre-paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertistments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

SMITHY NUT COAL for Blacksmiths' use for sale at the STEAM and HOUSEHOLD COAL TRADING Co., Opp. 11th Lane Khetwadi Back Road, near Cama Bag. 3349

MISCELLANEOUS

FOUND—A GOLD TIE PIN, Owner to identify see between 4 and 4-30 M. H. DAMANIA, c/o P. Mehta Jewellers, Medows Street. 3365

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An M.A. or B.A. with literature (English and Sanskrit). Apply to the PROPRIETOR, New English School, Nadiad. 3360

WANTED—A Permanent Competent COMPOUNDER by Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Bhuleshwar. Apply immediately in person. 3310

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN as TYPIST. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3370

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED goo quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent m need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANT Familiar with all classes of dyes, knowledge of Chemistry essentia, good prospects. Canvassing experience desirable, but not essential. Apply in confidence stating experience and salary required to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3308

WANTED—A GRADUATE, in Arts o Science or Engineering, for the post of the Chief Officer. Pay Rs. 125-5-150 with fixed conveyance allowance Rs. 20 p.m. Applications with testimonials, if any, must reach the Belgaum Municipal Office on or before the end of June, 1918. D. V. BELVI, President, Belgaum Municipality. 3372

WANTED—A duly qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 40 (rising to 50) p.m. plus Rs. 10 p.m. as conveyance allowance for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applicants should send in their applications stating their age, caste, qualifications and the year in which they passed to the undersigned with testimonials before 5th April, 1918, V. S. Tambe, Chief Officer, Pandharpur. 3359

WANTED for the Taj Mahal Hotel ONE LAUNDRY SUPERVISOR, must be hardworking, good disciplinarian and understand washing. Good salary to suitable man. Also wanted for Laundry FOUR IRON MEN and ONE POLISHER, two ASSISTANT HEADWAITERS with first class Hotel experience. GOANESE COOKS, one HEAD WATCHMAN. Ex-soldier preferred. 3355

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with knowledge or typewriter. A Gujrati will be preferred. Write to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3345

WANTED—EUROPEAN LADY to give tutions to a Parsee Lady in English for one hour in the evening. Apply Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE to go to Japan, only those experienced in cotton and piece-goods need apply with terms to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, strong in English and quick at figures. Very good prospects for one with knowledge of accounts and business correspondence. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3358

WANTED.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 150 against a Promissory Note at 15 per cent. Write at once to "N," c/o The Royal Book Agency, Grant Road. 3379

WANTED—A second-hand heavy 7 Bowl CALENDER MACHINE for an up-country Mill. Must be in perfect working order and complete in every respect. Apply with offers to Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3276

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A new or good second-hand 40 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE of Ruston Proctor or any good make. Write with full particulars to Messrs. EASTERN TRADING COMPANY, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3341

WANTED—A BUNGALOW either for sale or on hire furnished or unfurnished at Chawpaty, Walkeshwar Topkhana or somewhere near seashore. Write to G. K. MAVALANKER, c/o Jamnabai's Bungalow Walkeshwar, near Multani's Wadi, Bombay. 3368

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE—One CLAYMONT TALBOT, 5 Seater MOTOR CAR in good order. Apply N. J. SHAW & Co., 86/88, Apollo Street. 3371

FOR SALE—1 Rees Roturbo Pump Direct Current, 230 Volts, 2 H.P., 70 ft. Head, thoroughly overhauled. Apply Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3366

FOR SALE—One decent TURNOUT VICTORIA and AUSTRALIAN MARE, can be seen at Marzaban Road, Soona Lodge, Andheri, Price Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer. 3357

FOR SALE—One IRON BAR BENDING MACHINE and one WOOD SLOTTING MACHINE and one STARTER for 40 H.P. oil engine Ruston type. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 3369

FOR SALE.—2 STEAM LORRIES ir working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply to NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. ...3339

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER, 15.3., 8 years. Well bred and of good appearance, suitable for Officer's Charger. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 3268

FOR SALE—One 2½ Ton REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK, One Model 83B Overland five seater car in first class condition. For particulars apply to The UNITED ENGINEERING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 3251

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—One Five-seater 6 Cylinder TOURING CAR. For terms apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3250

TO LET—Commodious BUNGALOW at Victoria Road, next to Queen Mary Technical Institute, for Indian soldiers Apply Box No 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3356

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST of THE BROACH FINE COUNT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be CLOSED at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1918, as the required number of shares have been subscribed for.

By Order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co.,
Agents.
Dated Bombay, 25th March, 1918. 3376

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that my wife ETHEL EMY MOLINI has left my protection since November last and has not returned in spite of my asking her to do so and supporting her in the meantime. I shall therefore not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

G. MOLINI.
Bombay, 25th March, 1918. 3380

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the work of paving footpaths at Cadell Road (Mahim Bazar Road) and Mahim Bazar Cross Road will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 2nd day of April, 1918.

2. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
D.Sc., M.Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918. 3375

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 4th April, 1918. 3182

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specifications which can be had from the Storekeeper will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1918, for each or any of the following items for the year April 1st, 1918, to March 31st, 1919:—

One liner cast from best English gunmetal
Castor Oil.
Burners for Lamps.
Cylinder Oil.
Weigh-bridge.

(Sd.) H. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 23rd March, 1918. 3363

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Trustees of "Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Charity," up to SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, for the work of the foundations and plinth of the various buildings for the "Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital" to be erected at Charni Road as well as for the superstructure of the shops and motor garage.

Each Tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be forfeited in case any Tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each set at the office of the undersigned, where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I., C.E.I., L.C.E., M.S.E.,
Architect, etc.
375, Hornby Road,
25th March, 1918. 3364

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 2nd April 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th day of March, 1918, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 3180

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited before 6th April, 1918, for the construction of a building for the Surat Arts College, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 70,000. For particulars apply to

RAO BAHADUR K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
on behalf of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
3361

NOTICE.

WE have discovered that several dealers in Bombay and other places have been selling one dram and half dram phials in packets of one dozen each of some stuff as being our well-known OTTO MOHINI and bearing red labels exactly similar to our own label, but without our paper band bearing the words "None genuine without this band, The Oriental Drug and Chemical Co." We have started proceedings in the Police Court against those dealers of whose existence we have come to know.

The Public are therefore requested to note that such of the packets of one dozen one dram phials and half dram phials (small) of OTTO MOHINI as do not bear our said band (putti) are not ours, but are fraudulent imitations and that the labels on all phials therein contained are forgeries.

Dated 23rd March, 1918.
PROPRIETOR,
"The Oriental Drug & Chemical Co.,"
and the "Mohini Agency."
Juma Masjid, Bombay.
3362

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAWOODBHAI FAZALBHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the bungalow and out-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,672 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7170 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3262 and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and bounded on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the West by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the North by the property of E. David Sassoon and on or towards the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1918.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3374

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PEROSHA CAWASJI BAMJI has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, bequest, trust, lease, charge, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 4,062 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 254, Collector's New No. N/3933 and New Survey No. 1/5, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G Nos. 5129 (1), 5129 (2), 5129 (3), 5129 (4) and Street Nos. 457 (1), 457 (2), 457 (3) and 457 (4), all which premises are situate on the east side of Mahim Bazar Road (also called Customs Road), in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on the North by the property of Bai Fatmabai, wife of Memon Abdulla Essa, on the South by the property of Hajee Joosub Ahmed, on the East by the Lohar Street and on the West by Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1918.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3373

AMUSEMENTS,

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March 1918, (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Have you made a note in your diary that

YOU HAVE TO SEE

the most accomplished and beautiful star

MISS EVE BALFOUR

(of FIVE NIGHT'S fame)

IN

that greatest of all British films

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE"

in six parts

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST NIGHT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
New Production of the Great Lancashire Comedy.
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
Miss Cathleen Doyle as "Maggie Hobson"
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S Company
"THE COURT CARDS"
and their Joker
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP
Plan now open at **ROSE & Co.**

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Read the stories in the "Times of India."
This Week Eleventh and Twelfth Episodes.
"A RECKLESS INDISCRETION" AND "EMBITTERED LOVE."

Last week! Last week!
Lamington Road, Tardeo Bridge,
near Eldorado Cinema.
To-Night at 9-30 P.M. Every-Night
KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
AND
Menagerie of Performing Wild Animals.
Tickets to be had at the tent.
Special arrangements with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for trams after the Show.
MATINEES ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY
School Children will be admitted at **Half Price** in all parts
Proprietor—T. G. Shellar. *Manager*—J. W. Wallett

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE FATAL RING
The last word in Serial film.
AND
PATHE'S
HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
The finest collection of War Series ever shown in Bombay.
Pursuit of Aigrette. Scientific Coloured.
Pathe Gazette. Latest from all over the world.
Lend me your Coat. A side splitting comic.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3-30 p.m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

The Universal Wonder Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
EPISODES 13th & 14th
with the Universal Screen Magazine and Screaming Comics.
Every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
at the Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS,

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
At 10 **To-night** At 10
AT EDWARDES
2 Last Two Performances 2
of
The Russian Burlesque Drama
THE RED TICKET
by
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
preceded by
THE MIXED GRILL.
To-day At 6-30 p.m.
AT THE GAIETY
2 Last Two Chances 2
of Seeing
THE PARSEE BURLESQUE SUCCESS
EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY MARCH 28th
A Parsee Musical Comedy
FRAMJEE'S AUNT
FROM SURAT

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Premier Theatre of the East.

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE OF CALCUTTA

WILL PRESENT A

REMARKABLE SERIES OF CINEMA FILMS

During the Coming Fortnight, Commencing on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH

AND DEFINITELY PROMISES THE

FINEST PICTURE PROGRAMME EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY,

including among the Stars

GLADYS COOPER

MATHESON LANG

EDNA MAY

AND ALL THE MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN ARTISTS

Every alternate night a New Bill!
Splendid Orchestra! Popular Prices!
The Coolest Theatre in India!

Watch this space every day, for detailed announcements and set aside every evening for the most enjoyable entertainment it has been your fortune to see.

THE NAME--E. H. Du Casse, of the BIJOU GRAND OPERA HOUSE, CACUTTA—GUARANTEES PERFECTION.

---

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.
VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,
Near Old America-India Cinema,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very Moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited
Tele. Address "KATTY"

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the safest and cheapest house for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working in leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street Calcutta.

INDIAN NATIONALISM SERIES

"TILAK AT SIXTY"

Containing a historical and connected account of Lokmanya Tilak's speeches and writings, based entirely on first-hand records and documents, will be ready for sale by March 30th. Orders are now being registered at the

"NATIONAL BUREAU" Office,
BOMBAY No. 4.

KODAK FILMS.

Fresh Supply of all Sizes

Just Received

S. MAHADEO & SON,
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free.
Apply to :—
The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy.
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Mar. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	..
,, Forwarded	63,000
,, Imports	44,000
,, Stock	460,000
Actual Weekly Sales	30,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	21,000
Futures at New York May	33.15—24
,, ,, July	32.23 + 6
Spot Cotton at New York	34.90—15
,, ,, Orleans	33.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	31.86— 2
,, ,, July	31.68 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	[4.75.36
Silver Commercial Bars	90½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	101,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to France and Continent	21,000
,, ,, to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,526,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,214,000

New York Mar. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Exports to Great Britian	..
,, to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York May	32.90—25
July	32.06—17
Spot Cotton at New York	34.40—50
Orleans	33.13 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans May	31.63—23
July	30.93—15
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	92½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	45
Closing Tone of Silver :—Conditions not altered—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	3 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

London, Mar. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	46
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced owing to conti ued scarcity—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	3 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

London Mar. 23rd.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

— —	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April. No demand	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Mar.-April. No demand	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar-April	2/9
Planatation First Latex Crepe April-June flat Pali	2/ 8

Tone :—Very firm owing to expected dega of shipment.

London, Mar. 23rd.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Mar.-April.	18/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April	2/9
Planatation First Latex Crepe April-June Firm	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

At the meeting of the cotton trade held today, at which representatives of all Associations etc., were present, it was resolved to reopen the market for forward business for all descriptions of cotton except Good Broach April, and also to reopen the market for ready business. It was also resolved to request Government to fix a price for Good Broach April at which settlements of all outstanding contracts in this description should be made, pending the fixing of such a price by Government no business to be done in Good Broach April.

We give below the Room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the March settlement, which concluded to-day.

The ready market reopened at Colaba this afternoon and a moderate business was done, the tone being firm. Ready Broach is reported to have been done at Rs. 800 to Rs. 808 and ready Khamgaon at Rs. 720.

Fine Broach May has been done at Rs. 785 and Sawginned Dharwar May-June at the same price.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Bengal	591
Akola	690

Broach Market closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26rd March 1918:

Cotton	5,542 bales.
Wheat	19,677 cwts.
Linseed	869 ,,
Rape, &c.	492 ,,
Gingellyseed	6 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,687 ,,
Castorseed	15,195 ,,
Rice	7,008 ,,
Myrabollams	482 ,,
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	9 ,,
Gram	1,980 ,,
Jowar	1,074 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	764 ,,

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25th MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	663	653	591	561	Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	663	653	591	561	,,
M.G. Wardha	..	715	695	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore	..	715	695	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmal	..	705	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	..	700	..	..	,,
M.G. Amraoti	..	690	..	..	,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	..	690	..	..	,,
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	640	..	,,
M.G. Muthia	..	..	660	630	,,
M.G. Broach	765	750	..	..	Ready.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th March 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	663	653	591	561	Ready
Sinde-Punjab (M G.)	663	653	591	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	640	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	690	670	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	696	676	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	700	680	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	705½	685	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	715	695	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	715	695	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	765	750	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	660	630	..	Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-7.
Sovereign 16-5½.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 103-10.
Silver 1st. Sett. 103-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight credits 1/5 15/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 93.
3½ per cent paper 67.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was weak owing to speculative sales and bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay stock exchange:—

Standards 2,075, Swadeshis 2,140, Swans 470, Simplexs 820, Shapurjis 138/12, Pearls 642/8, New Greats 345, Madhavjis 2,422/8, Kohinoors 1,150, Kasturchands 1,210 X.D., Ind. Malwa 381/4, Indoan Bleechings 205, Finlays 422/8, Fazulbhoys 895, Davids 620, Currimbhoys 477/8 Crescent 271/4, Coorlas 750, Centurys 455, Nagpurs 2,560, Bradburys 510, By. Dyeings 1,210, Advance 1,190, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Deferred 1,335, Tata Ordy. 251/4, Tata Old Deferreds 1,112/8, Tata New Deferred 385, By. Burma 1,140, By. Tramway 382/8, Tata Hydro-1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock exchange:—

Standards 2,080, Pearls 640, Madhavji 2,425, Luxmi Cottons 1,725, Kasturchands 1,210, Finlays 427/8, Davids 622/8, Currimbhoys 420, Cresecnts 270, Centurys 452/8 Nagpurs 2,560, Advances 1,200, Tata Old Deferreds 1,115, Katni Ordinarys 242½, Alcocks 965.

Bombay, 25th March, 1918.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-5.
Sovereign 16-5.
Silver Ready ex-duty 103-14.
Silver 1st Sett 104.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 198½.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 144½.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 93/12.
Ex-warrant.
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4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was weak owing to speculators selling freely. There is a big decline all round. The market closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,005, Swadeshi 2,100, Pearls 615, New Greats 335, Madhavji 2,335, Kohinoor 1,127-8, Indore-Malwa 370, Finlay 415, Fazulbhoy 855, David 597-8, Currimbhoy 397-8, Crescent 257-8, Colaba 1,425, Century 430, Nagpur 2,495, By. United 1,005, Advance 1,180, Katni ordy. 232-8, Katni deferred 1,270, Tata ordy. 250, Tata New deferred 375, Tata Old deferred 1,107-8, By. Burma 1,130, Tata Hydro 1,212-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,997-8, Swadeshi 2,105, Pearls 622-8, New Greats 332-8, Manekji Petit 2,050, Madhayji 2,345, Kohinoor 1,130, Fazulbhoy 852-8, David 605, Currimbhoy 407-8, Crescent 260, Bombay United 1,007-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,200, Advance 1,195, Katni deferred 1,255, Tata ordinary 247-8, Tata Old deferred 1,105, Tata New deferred 380, Tata Hydro. 1,220, Alcocks 955.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 23rd March 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100 00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office 447,15 697	
,, Deposits at Branches 123,98,336	571 14 033
Other Deposits	18,73,60,465
Post Bills	6,455
Sundries	15,47 675
Rs.	26 56 28,823

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	710 60,381
Other authorised Securities	20,85,999
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	183,90,117
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	678,66,181
Bills Discounted and Purchased	124,76,475
Dead Stock	8,63,626
Stamps	11,575
Bullion	3,185
Balance with other Banks	57,905
Sundries	419,354
Cash	923,93,965
Rs.	26,56,28,823

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 25th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,658-8
Total up-to-date	26,79,29

ECONOMIZE
MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES IN-TO SOUND RUNNERS
DON'T BUY NEW TYRES.
Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost?
Write for our new Price List.
THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.
Opposite Bank of Bombay.
SANDHURST ROAD BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE'

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF A GRAND FILM OF 6-REEL DRAMA OF STERLING VALUE

A HIGH PATHETIC PLOT.

"THE WOMAN WHO WAS NOTHING."

A girl meets a rich lady who was going to claim her inheritence from a trustee. Railway accident occurs and the rich lady dies, but before dying she empowers her companion to claim her own inheritence by adopting her own name, and so she does. A crook who had the knowledge of what had happened forces the girl to marry him and share her gain. But the riches had long before been squandered by the trustee, and in the end the greed for money is changed for real love and the pair unite happily.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes. Why not write for Free particulars of the safest surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME. Depot 11. SAMTA, BENGAL.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co
Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.
LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

SWADESHI.

THE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK
BAZAR

To be held in the Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street, Madras.
From April 8th to April 15th next, will be Glad to Receive Substantial Gifts of samples of Local Industries.
IN AID OF
National Education from Patriotic Firms or Individuals.
Such Gifts will help the cause
AND
Advertise the Industry.

Please send your Gifts with Details as to Price, etc.
To the Secretary,
c/o G. S. ARUNDALE,
P. O. BOX, 904.
Adyar, MADRAS, S.

TWO HUNDRED

BRITISH MADE

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HOSPITAL BEDS

READY FOR DELIVERY.
ORDER ATONCE

L. ROYSAMPAT & Co.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
PHONES 3000 3315.
TELE.—SATCHIT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., instead of Tuesday the 26th as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and Red Ticket 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special as well as of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

INSTITUTION FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following donations have been received in aid of the institute:—Their Excellencies, Rs. 100; Mr. Sharp, Delhi, Rs. 20; Shet Ootamchand Runchod, Rs. 25; Lady Tata, Rs. 120; and Dr. Mule, Rs. 5.

BOMBAY "OUR DAY" FUND.

Additional public subscriptions to "Our Day" Fund, Bombay, are announced by the Hon. Treasurer, carrying the total amount so far subscribed to Rs. 12,24,621-7-2.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1918, instead of Tuesday the 26th as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and seven deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, and Mazagon reporting one attack each, Byculla, two attacks and one death and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. Seventeen attacks and eight deaths occurred from small-pox, while cholera was absent. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 137 as against 99 of the corresponding day of last year and 118 of 1916.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The double programme now running at the Palace of Varieties has been drawing full houses, and as it will run now only for two days more, those who have not yet seen it should take an early opportunity of seeing it. Mr. Tom Mellourne's great Parsi burlesque of "East Lynne," has again proved a big success, there being hardly a single dull moment from start to finish. This burlesque is being staged at the 6-30 performance every evening, while Mr. Melbourne's latest burlesque "The Red Ticket," which is preceded by "the Mixed Grill" is presented at the 10 o'clock performance.

The theatre-going people will be glad to learn that the Gaiety Revue company will present on Thursday the 28th March Mr. Melbourne's another Parsi burlesque entitled "Framjee's Aunt From Surat." The fact that Mr. Melbourne will appear in this as "The Aunt" should in itself be a guarantee of the success of the performance, and assisted as he will be by artists of the calibre of Bunny Austin, Eileen Melbourne, and others, there is little doubt of its drawing as crowded houses as "East Lynne" has been doing this week.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"A CHEAP WIPE."

BARBER GIRL PALMED OFF AS NAGAR BRAHMIN.

(Before Justices Shah and Kemp.)

The King-Emperor v. Kashipuri Naranpuri.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He found the accused guilty of abetting the offence of marrying again during lifetime of husband and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 494 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—The complainant Kashi Khoda is a Patidar and is the inhabitant of Khodasa in Borsad taluka of the Kaira district. Accused was charged with having cheated the complainant by pretending that one Jivi alias Ganga, wife of Soma Sendha, was a Nagar Brahmin widow, and therefore a suitable person for the complainant to marry, she being to his knowledge a barber married woman, and thereby inducing the complainant to pay to the accused Rs 100. Jivi had gone through the ceremony of marriage *natra* with the complainant, although she had a husband already living and the previous marriage not having been dissolved, for this offence the Sessions Judge had sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed:—

"What is quite certain is that Jivi is a pretty fair girl of about 16, is of the barber caste and is the legitimate wife of one Soma, also of course a barber. She seems to have disliked her husband and to have got tired of living in his house. While he was away with the army, she went and lived in adultery at Sabarmati. On the husband's return he recovered her by the help of the present accused, who was a gosavi, and was residing in the husband's village. It appears that the caste was complained to about the ill-treatment by the husband of his wife, and took some precautionary measures. No divorce was, however, effected. Afterwards the girl joined Kashipure, the present accused, and they lived together in the Baroda territory. There she went through a *natra* ceremony with Patidar Kashi. The present accused was there and he took a part of the price of the girl.

"According to the complainant the representation made to him by the accused was that she had been long living with a Patidar, and was thus adopted into that community. He must know that a Patidar cannot marry a Brahmin widow however degraded. Again he says that he was aware she was pregnant by the present accused, a gosavi, but he did not regard this as a pollution because she had not eaten with the gosavi. Still pollution or no pollution one would suppose that he would boggle at marrying a girl five months advanced in pregnancy. I think it most probable that the complainant was aware that the girl was not a Patidar and wanting a cheap wife took her though she was pregnant and all, intending to pass her off as a Patidar. It is often the case that a Patidar marries a girl of another caste owing to the disgraceful caste rules about marriage which renders it impossible for poor young men to get wives. The girls are guaranteed to be Patidars and the caste is strict on breach of rules. I am sorry for this young girl, who seems to have been badly treated in her husband's house, and has fallen into the clutches of a scoundrel like the present accused and wish there was some reforming agency which could be applied to her, but as things are at present I can see no hope for her."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S ESTATES.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

Narayan Mahadev Ranade .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Ramabai M. G. Ranade.....Defendant

This was a notice of motion for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of so much of the estate of the late Justice Ranade as had not been handed over by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the defendant to show cause.

The late Mr. Justice Ranade died on the 16th day of January 1901 leaving a widow the defendant but no male issue. He left a will dated the 4th June 1900 of which the defendant and one Rukhmabai the testator's sister were the executrices. Probate was obtained by the executrices of the will, the property being valued in the petition at Rs. 1,91,525. The will provided for a sum of Rs. 25,000 to be set apart for certain charities inaugurated by the testator in his life-time, and for certain other legacies. It then directed the defendant to adopt as a son the plaintiff, who was the testator's brother's son, and was then a minor. The defendant was to be the sole guardian of the plaintiff till he attained the age of twenty-one years. The will finally provided that when the adopted son Came of age he would have the charge of the undisposed of property made over to him. In so making over charge the defendant was to retain possession of the ornaments, clothes and other valuables estimated at Rs. 10,000 in her absolute control and she was to have free power of disposal for her own use of the rents of the property at Lonavala and Khandalla valued at Rs. 25,000 for her lifetime. The defendant and her co-executrix assumed management of this estate and the plaintiff was duly adopted by the defendant on the 19th March, 1902. The plaintiff attained the age of 21 years about February or March, 1915.

ALLEGATIONS OF WASTE AND MALADMINISTRATION.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had failed to hand over to him the residuary estate as directed by the will nor had she accounted to the plaintiff fully for her administration. By a trust deed dated the 21st day of January 1914 the defendant had handed over to certain trustees immoveable properties and securities for the purpose of establishing the charities described by the will. The trust deed provided that the trustees were to realize the properties and securities and if the amount so realized exceeded Rs. 50,000 such excess was to be handed over to the defendant to be dealt with by her as part of the estate of the deceased; if the amount realized was less than Rs. 50,000 the defendant was to make good the deficiency personally. The plaintiff complained that the defendant had failed to compel the charity trustees to realize the properties and securities and obtain the excess, if any for the estate. On the occasion of the plaintiff's marriage the defendant had got made ornaments worth Rs. 10,000 and had handed them over to the plaintiff's wife to the loss of the estate. The defendant had also failed to deliver to the plaintiff a gold watch and silver chain presented to the testator by the students of the Elphinstone College and used by him, and a gold medal awarded to the testator by the University when he passed his M. A. Examination. The defendant claimed securities amounting to Rs. 36,000 which stood in her name as a gift to her by the testator during his life time, while the plaintiff alleged that the securities belonged to the estate. The plaintiff also alleged diverse acts of waste and mismanagement of the estate against the defendant and on these and other grounds applied for a Receiver.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The defendant denied that she had delayed or failed in delivering the residue to the plaintiff. She alleged that the whole of the estate, with the exception of a few trinkets and some shares in limited companies which the plaintiff had declined to take, had been duly handed over by her to the plaintiff. She denied the charges of waste and maladministration and claimed that the securities of the value of Rs. 36,000 had been gifted away to her by her husband during her life-time. She denied the necessity of a Receiver when nearly the whole estate had been already administered.

JUDGE'S REGRET.

His Lordship after hearing Counsel appointed a Receiver of the ornaments of the plaintiff's wife and of immovable property at Sangli, remarking that the defendant had no objection to such appointment. As to the few articles of the Justice Ranade in the defendant's possession his Lordship said that both the parties ought to have shown a better spirit. Mr. Desai had appealed to him to forget who the parties were, but were they really to disregard every feeling in matters of this sort? If his Lordship's children ever became foolish enough to go to Court he would certainly expect the judge dealing with the matter to have regard to the feelings of his dear ones. On the defendant's undertaking to keep these things intact and safe and hand them over later to the plaintiff he would allow them to remain with the defendant. His Lordship then proceeded to give other directions with regard to the different properties belonging to the estate.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant, Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMRS. REPORT IN CHAMBERS

O S 92-17—Bhai K & Gir, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, Bhai K & Gir.

CHAMBER MATTERS POR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

361-18—Madhowji K & Ch, Kanji Walji v. Dwarkadas Chaturbhuj a firm, Mulla & Mulla, Notice of Motion, 20-3-18.

964-15—Hiralal & Co., Purshotam Devkaran v. Kahandas Jamnadas & ors, Payne & Co., Ch Sums, 19-3-18.

SUITSFOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSALS (IN COURT).

SHORT CAUSES.

702-16—Merwanji K & Co., Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cassinath v. Carl William Grant Gay.

1390-17—Mulla & Mulla, Thakar Tulsidas Narsi, v. Kratte Shamji Nanji & ors.

1452-17—Mulji & Tha, Nathmal Gambhirmal a firm, v. Manneal Hindumal & anr, Captain & V.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr, Payne & Co., In Person.

91-18—Surveyor & Co., Waman Bapuji Mahant v. Gopal Kesher Thakur & ors, Jehangir & Searwai.

148-18—Little & Co., Weld & Co., a firm v. Takkhamichand Jeetha Bhai.

177-18—Amin & Desti, Messrs. Bharamal Dhunraj a firm v. Bardichand Prithery and anr, Payne & Co.

182-18—N C Dalal Chimanram Motilal a firm v. Ramjasrai Hensraj a firm.

183-18—Rustomji & Gir, Yeshwant Ganesh Pandit v. Messrs Abe Kobei a firm.

203-18—Malvi M R & Co., Jaswantrai & Co. Ld v. Basawasingh Santsingh, Thapar & anr.

218-18—Ardesir H D & Co., Hansraj Chimanlal a firm v. Esabhoy Lalji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

226-18—Bhai K & Gir, The Bombay Coal Trading Co., a firm v. Mahomedbhoy Adamji and ors.

254-18—Judah & S, Damodar Narayen Hashe v. Maneckchand Maganlal Sanghavi, Madhowji K & Ch, For Postponement.

255-18—Madh K & Ch, Bhimji Jairaj Makanji v. Anantraj Jamnaprasad Vyas.

282-18—Payne & Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. Joosub Ahmed.

307-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Jal Mancherji Writer v. Narsi Virji Mehta.

308-18—Vachha & Co., Messrs Lukhma Tallu & Co. a firm v. Vora Burdroodin Ebrahimji Mithaiwalla.

309-18—Jehangir & S, Goolam Hoosein Mulla Gunji & anr v. Nowroji Jamsetji Plumber alias Contractor.

310-18—Sham M & H, Tejmal Bhagchand & Co. a firm v. D Harrington.

315-18—Daph F & D, Chotamiya Ahmedmiya Fanaswalla v. Jal Jehangir Chichgar.

321-18—Mulji & Tha, Amritlal Hiralal a firm v. Gordhandas Kaliandas, Mehta D & L.

333-18—Daph F & D, Messrs M Nugerseth Sons a firm v. Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand.

337-18—Captain & V, Khimji Lalji & Co. a firm v. Dewji Umersey.

1391-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Sunderabai widow v. Pitamber Ludha & anr, Pandia & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1059-17—Mulla & Mulla, Pascoal Salvadore mines v. Arthur Harris.

77-16—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Alkar.

78-18—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Hiranand Tarachand a firm.

102-18—Jam R & D, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh & anr v. Framroze Pestonji Madan & anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER

O S 736-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow & ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla & M, Payne and Co., Captain and V, Ardeshir H D & Co., Little & Co., Ch S 19-7-17.

FOR CONSENT DECREE IN COURT,

324-17—In Person, Haridas Vishram & anr v. Kanji Bhagwan & ors, Manch & N, Matu J & Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1447-17—Payne & Co., Goculdas Madhowji & Co. a firm v. Durgadat Savalka, Purnanand & Co.

850-17—Merwanji K & Co., Goculdas Kissondas & ors v. Mathuralal Ramkunwar & ors, Against 1st Deft. only.

FOR FURTH FR DIRECTIONS.

149-02—Madhowji K & C, Bai Harakh & anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Madh K & C, Amin & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard, 12-3-18.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMIS SIONER'S REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hassanalli Mahomedally & ors v. Lukhmanji Ramalji & ors, Payne & Co., Jeh G & B.

SHORT CAUSES.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia and Co.

[illegible] CAUSES.

976-16—Patell and Ez., Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

223-18—Nanu H & Co., Anantrao R V Ranjit v. L D Kochhar, Kharas & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-03—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Pakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1918.

PROVISIONALS AT 3-30 P.M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 3[illegible]

149-17—Merwanji K & Co., Kharsedji Nuserwanji Wadia v. Byramji H Warden, Cr No. 1A, M B Chothia, Part Heard, 25-3-18.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Senate of the Calcutta University had before them again the question of Commercial and Technological education. Sir Gurudas Bannerjee moved that the report of the Committee re the teaching of Commerce, Agriculture and Technology be adopted and that regulations framed by the committee be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. An amendment was moved to postpone the consideration of the debate till September next which was lost. Mr. Findlay Shirras opposed the original motion on the ground that it would betray an utter lack of trust in the University Commission and discourtesy to the Bengal Chamber.

Sir Gurudas Bannerjee's motion was carried 27 voting for and 3 against it. Mr. Shirras intimated that he would submit his written protest to the Registrar.

The Senate next adopted the report of the committee appointed to consider the Bengal Primary Education Bill recently introduced in the Bengal Council. The report stated:—"We agree with the principle of the Bill in so far as it aims at making primary education compulsory. We feel, however, that before compulsion is introduced education should be made free. The Bill makes imparting of free education contingent upon the imposition of an educational cess by municipalities by the votes of at least two-thirds of the commissioners present at a meeting, and we apprehend that in most cases the powers conferred upon municipalities in this behalf will not be exercised. Further the history of other countries where compulsory education has been introduced shows that the compulsory provision of suitable schools by local bodies has always preceded compulsory attendance at schools. We hope that local bodies here will of their own good will take upon themselves the responsibility of providing an adequate number of schools for all children residing within their areas."

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PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

INCIDENTS OF "PAKKA ADAT."

SPECULATION DISTINGUISHED FROM WAGER.

Bhagwandas Parasram (a firm) v. Burjorji Ruttonji Bomonji, since deceased, now represented by Dulichand Shivlal.

The plaintiff firm, doing agency business in Bombay as "Pakka Adatias" had entered into transactions for the sale and purchase of linseed on defendant's behalf and the present suit was for recovery of a balance of Rupees 90,763-14-6 alleged to be due at the foot of an account in respect of such dealings. The suit originally came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman who decreed the claim in favour of the plaintiffs. The decree was reversed in appeal, by a Bench consisting of Sir Basil Scott and Justice Chandavarkar. Plaintiffs appealed to the Privy Council against the order reversing the decree of the original Court. Their Lordships of the Privy Council upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman in the following judgment which was delivered on 26th November last by Sir Lawrence Jenkins:—

JUDGMENT.

This appeal arises out of a suit for the recovery of money. Many defences have been pleaded, but only one need now be noticed; it is that the transactions on which the claim rests were agreements by way of wager. At the trial several issues were framed, and the third was in these terms:

"Whether the transactions mentioned in the plaint are not wagering transactions and whether the plaintiffs were not aware of the defendant's intention to deal in differences only?". The trial Judge, sitting on the original side of the High Court at Bombay, found all the issues in the plaintiff's favour, and passed a decree for the amount claimed. On appeal the appellate bench of the High Court agreed with the findings of the Trial Judge on all the issues but the third. On that it held in favour of the defendant, and dismissed the suit. It is from that decree that this appeal has been preferred by the plaintiff, and the only question is whether the plea that the transactions were by way of wager has been established.

At the date of these transactions the plaintiffs were a firm carrying on a large mercantile business at Bombay, and, as a branch of it, they were in the habit of acting as "Pakka Adatias." The defendant, on the other hand, was a young man without any regular business, who, with the aid of winnings in a lottery, engaged in speculative transactions on the Bombay market. In June and July 1910, he instructed the plaintiffs to sell for him three several lots of linseed amounting in all to 4,000 tons for September delivery.

SALE ON SEPARATE CONTRACTS.

On the strength of this order the plaintiffs sold linseed to this amount by separate contracts to thirty-nine buyers. Though the transactions took the form of sales by the defendant to the plaintiffs, followed by resales by the plaintiffs to thirty-nine buyers, the plaintiffs acted through out as "Pakka Adatias," and to secure them against loss, sums amounting in the aggregate to 61,000 that the plaintiffs were employed by the defendant as margin money.

The market went against the defendant, and at the end of August the plaintiffs asked him either to give delivery of the linseed, or to authorise them to purchase linseed on his behalf. The defendant, however, did neither the one nor the other, and so the plaintiffs, acting within their rights, discharged their obligation to the thirty-nine buyers by delivering 300 tons, and by making cross contracts and paying differences as to the balance of the linseed. The result was that after giving the defendant credit for the 61,000 rupees deposited as margin money, and a sum of Rs. 5,804-2-3 due to him on another account, there was due to the plaintiffs Rs. 90,763-14-6, unless the plea of wagering is an answer to their claim. To determine whether this plea is applicable, it is necessary to consider the real nature of the relations between the parties to the transactions. The case has proceeded in both the Courts on the footing that the plaintifffs were employed by the defendant, and acted as "Pakka Adatias," and the description in Bhagwandas v. Canji (I. L. R. 30, Bomb. 205) of the customary incidents of such an employment was applicable to the circumstances of this case, though it is to be noted that the defendant was not an up-country constituent.

The plaintiff, therefore, acted in conformity with the terms of their employment when they made the contracts with the thirty-nine buyers.

And as they made these contracts in exercise of the authority conferred upon them and became liable for their performance, they also became entitled to be indemnified by their employer, the defendant, against the consequences of the acts done by them unless those acts were unlawful. There is no suggestion that the acts of a "Pakka Adatias" as such are unlawful; on the contrary "Pakki Adat" dealings are well established as a legitimate made of conducting commercial business in the Bombay market. No doubt the contract of a "Pakka Adatia," as that of any one else, may be by way of wager; but can it be said that the employment of the plaintiffs by the defendant was of this description? It has not been shown that there was any bargain or understanding between the parties, either express or implied that linseed was not to be delivered, nor was it a term of the employment that the plaintiffs should protect the defendant from liability to make delivery. It may well be, as suggested in the evidence of Hargopal, that the defendant was a speculator, who never intended to give delivery, and even that the plaintiffs did not expect him to give delivery but that would not convert a contract, otherwise innocent, into a wager. Speculation does not necessarily involve a contract by way of wager, and to constitute such a contract a common intention to wager is essential. No such intention has been proved.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Under the sales to the thirty-nine buyers it was the right of each to call for delivery, but as the plaintiffs had carried through the transaction as "Pakka Adatias" of the defendant the rise or fall of the market was a matter of no concern to them, except so far as it might enhance the risk of recovering complete indemnity from their employer. Their right was to their commission and to an indemnity against loss as incidents of their employment. The mere fact that as to the greater part of the linseed there was no delivery but an adjustment of claims cannot alone vitiate the transactions. The learned judges in appeal were evidently impressed by the statement ascribed to the plaintiff's Munim that the delivery of 300 tons was made for the purpose of Court proceedings and by the clause in the contracts for bidding delivery to Messrs. Narayandas Rajaram & Co. Their Lordships, however attribute no importance to either of these matters. Even if the Munim's statement be regarded as true, a point on which their Lordships are, in the circumstances, far from satisfied, it would mean no more than that the plaintiffs fancied an actual delivery would tend to allay such doubts as the Court might otherwise have as to the reality of the transactions. But this was in no sense inconsistent with this reality. At the same time the clauses forbidding delivery to Messrs. Narayandas Rajaram clearly cannot be regarded as throwing any doubt on the transactions. No such suggestion seems to have been made at the trial in the Court of First Instance, and it does not appear to their Lordships to be reasonably susceptible of the significance ascribed to it.

Their Lordships therefore hold there was no ground for setting aside the decree of the Court of First Instance and they will therefore humbly advise his Majesty to restore it and to reverse the decree of the High Court on appeal, ordering instead of it that the appeal to it be dismissed with costs. As the defendant Burjorji has died during the pendency of the appeal and the present Respondent has been appointed at the instance of the appellant to represent him for the purpose of this appeal alone, there will be no order as to the costs of this appeal.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING A WOMAN.

Before Mr. Oliveira, Hargovandas Vithaldas was charged with committing theft of property valued at Rs. 10,995 belonging to Manibai. The accused was in the employ of Manibai, and it was alleged, he dishonestly took possession of the ornaments of his employer.

The accused stated that he was the adopted son of Manibai. The case was remanded. The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. S. Kapadia appeared for the complainant and Mr. Velinkar with Mr. G. K. Kanga for the accused.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

FIRST ROUND: AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (I) BEAT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (A) (0).

The replay of this drawn tie between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Grant Medical College (A) team came off on the Oval on Monday when a very desultory game resulted in a win for the Gymkhana team by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The Medicals had only one change in the team, Rodrigues playing in place of Grutto as outside right, while the Gymkhana had three changes in the team Lees playing in goal for Capt. Spraule, Captain Cranswick as outside right, Captain Hennessy as inside right and Bennett playing as outside left. The game was mainly on the hit-and-run principle and both teams had some fine openings. An even draw might have been a true index of the balance of exchanges. The only goal of the evening was scored by Macdonald midway through the scond-half.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Lees; Lieutenants Hudson and Foot; Capt. Bradbury, Quin and Capt. Hailey-Mason; Capt. Cranswick, Captain Hennessy, Macdonald, Baines and Bennett.

Grant Medical College (A).—Noronha; Figureido and Abraham; Rodrigues, Newnes and Smith; Rodrigues, Halvi, D'Souza, Irvine and Fernandez.

Referees:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Instituto Luso Indiano v. Hindu Gymkhana.

RESULT AT A GLANCE

(1) Rangers (6) beat Elphinstone College (3).

(2) Lusitanians (5) beat Government Telegraphs (0).

(3) Hornets (8) beat Islam Gymkhana (0).

(4) Bombay Gymkhana beat Grant Medical College (A)—0—0, 1—0.

(5) Grant Medical College (5) beat Bandra C. R. S. A. (5).

(6) R. G. A. (Colaba) (1) beat Embarkation S. and T. Corps (0).

GYMKHANA TENNIS MATCH.

The following is the result of the match played yesterday:—

Col. Ward and Capt. Edwards beat Capt. Fretz and Capt. Spoulton, 7—5, 6—4.

Maj. Frances and Mr. A. P. Goldney beat Mr. F. C. Griffith and J. R. Reynolds. 7—5, 6—4.

A WARD COMMITTEE'S GRAIN AND CLOTH SHOP.

It is notified for the information of the residents of A Ward that a shop has been opened from the 21st instant, at 144, Bazargate Street, Fort, to sell at cheap rates grains of all description cloth and other necessaries of life for the poor and middle classes.

CIRCUSES IN RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following in your most valued paper.

Are the Civic Fathers awake or asleep? Have they any idea of the abominable nuisance which is allowed to be perpetrated under the fostering patronage of the Municipal authorities in a respectable locality? Vacant Municipal grounds have been lent to Cinemas and Circuses by he Municipal Head without considering the great nuisance which such shows cause to the residents. Suppose a vacant Municipal land is situated in a locality inhabited by the white skinced. Will the Municipal Commissioner ever dare to permit the same to be used as a site for Cinemas and Circus shows? He will not. Recently near the Eldorado Cinema an Indian Circus is the source of the dreadful nuisance to Lamington Road residents who do not belong to that favoured group. There goes on daily from eight to one o'clock in the night music which is a monstrous mixture of rearing drums and shrieking pipes. Besides visitors of the Circus when retiring late in the night raise an uproar on the public road. I request one of the civic fathers to be a guest of one of the residents for one day and experience the nuisance which he residents have been mutely, and therefore sinfully tolerating for the last ten or sixteen days. What is our worthy Police Commissioner, the sole sensor of public Peace and morality, doing? Can he not stop a residential locality from being converted into one where gaiety and mirth rule raspant till late in the night? Have we reached that stage when regard for a public peace and repose becomes a matter of secondary importance. with those who are in the first instance responsible for it? Is the most elementary right of a citizen to a quiet repose after a day's hard labour going to be denied to the residents of a locality like Lamington Road? It is the duty of the Municipal Fathers as the representatives of the ratepayers, and of Municipal and Police Commissioners as servants of the public, to attend to the grievance stated above and to remove the same with every possible despatch.

Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

The members of the Vaish Young Men's Association are thinking of holding at Delhi an Art and Industrial Exhibition of indigenous articles this year during the Christmas week.

Following in the wake of the energetic steps taken by the Collector of Sukkur to eradicate the evil of ghee adulteration practised extensively throughout Sind the Shikarpur Municipality last week prosecuted three dealers for selling adulterated ghee, all of whom were fined.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION TO MILL ASSISTANT.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday; Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., presiding. Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

The exemption granted upto 31st March, to Mr. H. Kemp of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills, Mr. R. W. Edge of the Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Mr. A. Cotton of the David Mills, Mr. Chadwick of the Tata Mills and Mr. Rothwell of the Standard Mills was extended upto 30th September next.

Mr. Payne asked that the exemption already granted to Mr. McClery, manager of the Hotel Majestic, be further extended.

The Tribunal granted exemption as long as he was the only European doing the work, but ruled that in any case he should attend parades.

Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company and applied that the exemption from general service granted upto 31st March be extended in the cases of Messrs. England, Hewlett, Harrington, O'Shea, Mosses, Tucker and Lee.

The exemption from general service was continued upto 30th September next, with the proviso as to liability for service in the case of any grave national emergency.

Mr. Blunt further asked that the exemption granted to Messrs. Powell and Stones of the Textile Manufacturing Company which expires on the 31st of March be renewed.

The exemptions already granted were renewed on the same conditions, upto 30th September.

Mr. Blunt also applied on behalf of the century Spinning and Manufacturing Company for exemption from general service of Mr. T. G. Anderson and Mr. J. B. Thornber. He said the mills had orders for 57 lakhs of yards of cloth for Government. If these men were taken away more than 40 miles away from Bombay, the work would be dislocated as was the case when Mr. Anderson, the manager of the mills, was ordered to the Poona Camp.

The tribunal granted them exemption from general service upto 30th September, with the proviso as to liability to be called out in case of any grave national emergency.

On the application of Mr. Payne, Mr. A. Aitkinson, of the Kastoorchand Mills, who had recently been transferred thereto, was granted exemption upto 30th September in the same way as other mill employees.

On the application of the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Mr. J. W. Curran, Permanent Way Inspector, Port Trust Railway, was granted total exemption so long as he held his present post with the proviso as to being called out in case of grave national emergency. Messrs. Sallen and Nightingale were also exempted upto 30th September.

EXEMPTION REFUSED.

Mr. H. E. Bryning of Messrs. Thacker and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. F. W. Petch and J. C. White. He said he had now only five men all told of whom four were all in one company in the artillery. Two men had returned from Mesopotamia and replaced others. They were not additional men. He had 12 men before the war. The staff was now working at full pressure—business had enormously increased, over 80 per cent. The mail from Mesopotamia was very large. He receives 2,000 letters a week. One of these men ha been 16½ and the other 9½ years in the Volunteers. He would like these men to be transferred to the Rifles. Under the present conditions, work could not be carried on in his firm. He asked for exemption or transfer.

The Tribunal refused his application. He was told to ask the military authorities if they could make any arrangement which would make things easier for these men.

The General Manager of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. F. G. Russel, head of the erection and maintenance works who was the only European in charge and had to attend besides to all emergent calls day and night. He was a Sergeant in the B. V. A. E. Company and as such had night work.

He was referred to Captain Newman Taylor. His application would be recorded. He could renew his application, if not satisfied with any arrangements that Captain Newman Taylor might be able to make as to his not being called out for work in the day.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE.

The All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference, it has now been decided, will be held in Bombay on May 17th, 18th and 19th. The Raja of Mahmudabad has accepted the Presidentship and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Umar Sobani, Treasurer, and the following gentlemen Secretaries:—

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Hakim Abu Yusuf Asfahani, Hakim Fazl Rahim, Hakim Zafer Ahmed Khan, Vaid Raj Bishegwar Bijayram Narottam, Vaid Raj Pandurang Shastri, and Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri.

LOCAL OPTION IN BARODA.

A correspondent writes:—

In the session of the Baroda State Legislative Council held on 21st instant, the following resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Kalidas Narayendas, and carried by a majority of 10 against 5. Almost all the non-official members voted in favour of the resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Government of H. H. the Gaekwar, that Local Boards and municipalities in the State be given powers of determining the number and location of liquor shops within their limits."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAIRMAN ON COMING REFORMS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, in Graham's Buildings, Fort Bombay, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg presiding.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, referred to the coming reforms and said:

We are all awaiting with keen interest the result of the Secretary of State's and Viceroy's deliberations. Within a few months their scheme will be published and will be submitted for public discussion and we shall have to decide what attitude to adopt towards it. Whatever that scheme may be I think that the decision will be one of the most important which this Chamber and the Non-Official European community in India generally have ever been called upon to take and in this connection I venture to make two suggestions. The first is that it is the duty not only of the members of the Committee but of every member of this Chamber and of every European in India to give very careful study and thought to the problem of the future political progress of this country. It is a very complicated and difficult problem and only by doing so can we hope to arrive at a wise decision on it. The second is that when the scheme is published we should approach it not in a spirit of hostility, not with an eagle eye for all defects from our own point of view—for it is beyond the wit of man to devise a scheme which is going completely to satisfy everybody—but in a spirit of receptiveness and with a desire to find in it if we can a platform of union between moderate Indian opinion and ourselves. In saying this I do not mean that we should accept blindly anything that may be proposed or that we should sacrifice principles which may appear to us to be of vital importance; certainly we should not. But as I said at the public meeting held by the European Association last year, I do believe in the existence of a large body of moderate Indian opinion whose views are not irreconcileable with our own and my sincere hope is that the Secretary of State's proposals will be such as can be generally accepted both by that body of opinion and ourselves, for by such an union I believe that the interests of India, and as a corollary of our own community will be best served.

Another subject which required a Sub-Committee was the Income Tax Bill, during the year which has recently become the Income Tax Act. The Bill was very carefully scrutinised by the Sub-Committee and the General Committee and a number of criticisms and suggestions were made. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen, who are not members of the General Committee, but who kindly assisted us by serving on this and other Special Sub-Committees during the year. To return to the Bill, it came before the Imperial Legislative Council at the recent Delhi Sessions and I was a member of the Select Committee to which it was referred. In the course of the Select Committee's deliberations Government met our views in a very fair manner and I am glad to say that most of the changes which we desired in the original bill were accepted. I will not take up your time by going into details but I think that the measure as amended by the Select Committee was a very great improvement on the original bill and that the new Act is a fair and equitable measure which should command general approval.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

In the speech which he made at our last Annual Meeting my predecessor referred to the establishment of the Indian Defence Force. As you are aware, Gentlemen, your Committee felt it their duty in May last to make some criticisms of the details of that scheme criticisms were not directed at the principle of compulsory military training, which principle we in common with other Indian Chambers had been advocating for some 2 years previously, but they were directed partly at the working and functions of the Exemption Tribunals and proposed Selection Committees and principally at the scheme of permanently embodied general service units. I think that our criticisms have been justified and our contention vindicated. The views which we expressed Government were unable to accept and it therefore became our duty as a community to make the best of the scheme as it stood and to do our best to make it a success. I am glad to think from the remarks which H. E. the Viceroy made in his speech at the opening of the Delhi Sessions of the Legislative Council that Government recognise that we performed that duty. For the present at any rate the General service Units have been or are about to be disbanded and the Indian Defence Force thus becomes far more what we have always thought it should be, namely a force for local training and local duties only except in case of grave emergency. Owing to geographical and other conditions these local duties are likely to be rather exacting in Bombay and considerable demands are being made at present on the time of the members of the Indian Defence Force Artillery. These duties we are ready and glad to perform but I cannot help thinking that there is still room for improvement in the equal distribution of their incidence.

The Hon. Mr. Hogg was re-elected Chairman.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual sports and prize distribution of the Elphinstone High Schools came off yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E.

The programme of sports contained 27 items, 5 of which were gone through on Saturday last. The remaining 21, were keenly contested and loudly applauded, especially the Swedish Drill and the Indian Club Drill (with music). The last item, viz., the tug-of-war between the Marathi side and the Gujerati side, after a very tough fight, ended in a victory for the former.

After the sports were over, Mr. B. M. Sutaria, the Acting Principal, made a brief speech. It was nineteen years ago, he said, when the idea of holding sports was first conceived. Since then the holding of sports has become an annual function. After referring to the training of science, and moral instruction which were given to the boys of the school, and the decent sums contributed by the school to war funds, he concluded by stating that in all there were 96 students who had won prizes amounting to Rs. 250 in the sports; but all of them had shown their willingness to forego the prizes and hand over the sum viz., Rs. 250 to any fund that might be mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Covernton.

The Hon. Mr. Covernton said that it gave him great pleasure in attending the function that evening. It was 30 or 40 years ago that he took part in sports and won prizes. He had seen sports in several countries, both in Europe and Asia, but he had seldom witnessed sports anywhere so varied and interesting as those of that evening, which reflected great credit both to the teachers and the boys.

CLEANER DRIVES CAR WITHOUT LICENSE.

WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Monibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 40, who was crushed between a motor car and the wall of a house in 1st Carpenter Street. Inspector O'Brien led the evidence, while Shunker Bulwant who was driving the car at the time the fatality occurred, was present at the enquiry.

Jamnadas Mathuradas, a motor repairer of Khetwadi, said Sheikh Ali Sheikh Hoosein, the driver in the employ of Mr. Sharp, and Shunker, the cleaner, brought the car to his place for repairs. At 1 p.m. the driver went home and witness asked the cleaner to summon the driver to take the car away. Witness then went inside. Soon after he found that the car had gone.

NO LICENSE TO DRIVER OF CAR.

Sheikh Ali Sheikh Hossein said he was a motor car driver in the employ of Mr. sharp. Shunker was the cleaner of the car. Witness took the car to Khetwadi Main Road for repairs. About 1 p.m. he told the cleaner to go home and witness also went for his food. Shunker had no license to drive a car.

Amersi Kahanji, a goldsmith, said he saw Shunker driving the car. The deceased was going towards the car. She went to one side. The car also went to that side, travelling fast and the deceased was crushed against a wall. It shot off again and ran over a hand cart, crossed to the wrong side of the road and knocked against the wall. The deceased was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT RECOMMENDED.

The jury returned a verdict of death from shock and hoemorrhage from multiple injuries, the deceased having been knocked down against a wall by a motor car driven by Shunker, who was a cleaner without a license. The jurors were of opinion that Shunker was deserving of severe punishment and that notice of such punishment should be posted in the garrages of Bombay as a warning to others.

THE PAPER PULP INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the sake of the industrial interests of India I request you will be good enough to find space for the following. Apropos of the Government's Press Note regarding the "Indian Paper Pulp Industry" much may be said on both sides of the question and however much one may howl or hush the benefits of the Press Note would not come down a single whit. We have then the satisfaction that a very desirable industry should come into elaborate being warranting a healthy longevity. The statement that the manufacture of half-stuff from bamboo is a distant secret involving much costly scientific experiment and research is but a bold romance. The Indian Government have more than once been gracious enough to spend something of the ratepayers' money towards the conduct of experiments in this field of industry and even to-day they must be spending (for aught one knows) some money in return for any information on that head. Years back Prof. Sindall was in Burma to study and report on this subject and the Government had the goodness to have his report printed in book-form and sell it even now. The Madras Government went one step further than this and recently they used the chance of playing on the cupidity of a company of South Indian financiers who with deep confidence in the omniscience of Government methods spent over Rs. 20,000 and realised some questionable success owing to extra high prices of paper. Your humble servant had some advisory and consultative relations with that body and was greatly impressed by the dinning reiterations of the then Madras Director of Industries calling on the Government supervisor in charge of the works to make exhaustive experiments in pulp-making quite in contravention of the aims of the financiers and to reserve every literature on the subject with due secrecy. It was easy to make out also that all this secreted information had to be hermetically sealed and sent out to seduce British capital and enterprise to this poor country of struggling incapables. The formation of more than one syndicate in London had been for long in the air before the present war broke out and it takes no undue stretch of reasoning to find that London's hands should be too full with many other indispensable home projects for a considerable time after the war to essay such foreign enterprise. So it comes out that the next cousins are asked to do it the best way they can. It may be hoped that they get all the success they can in the enterprise. We may also dismiss the idea that they are going to bell the cat as the Press Note would have us believe. For the feasibility of this industry is conclusively patent to all those who had anything to do with it. The day is not far off when the volume of this industry would wax itself next in importance to cotton and hides. For, bamboo is not the only substance fit for this purpose, but there are other things going cheap as dirt at present which may be turned to a great advantage in this line. It is time that Indian business men should hustle up and form a syndicate on the same lines as the one formed by the lucky concessionaires of the Press Note in question. It may be news to them to learn that, besides the Kanara district, there are other areas as well as other raw materials which can be turned to greater account. Your humble servant makes it a duty of his life to tender his suggestions with theoretical as well as practical demonstrations and see the idea perfected and acted upon to the maximum practical pitch by a purely Indian syndicate.—Yours, etc.,

V. DESIKACHARI.

Welcome Hotel, Girgaon, Mar. 21.

"LAPO" IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the course of his reply to the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri's speech in last December session of the Council exposing the disgraceful evils of free supplies, *lapo*, (or illegal exaction) and forced labour, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind said that the evil of *lapo* was now under greater control owing to the appointment of supervising-tapedars. At this the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye very shrewdly asked "Who watches the watchmen themselves?" How far the Hon. Mr. Lawrence's boast of the work done by the supervising tapedars is in accordance with facts is strikingly illustrated by the following facts contained in the following literal translation of an article which recently appeared in the "Mirpurkhas Gazette." The article I hope will show to Lord Willingdon's Government what strange things can happen under a system of administration by which the Bombay Government has practically abdicated all powers of supervision and control over the work done by its subordinates in Sind.—Yours etc.,

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

Market Road,
Hyderabad (Sind), Mar. 16.

THE EVIL OF LAPO.

("Mirpurkhas Gazette," 7th March 1918.)

"Although there are strict circulars of Government that 'Lapo" and "Rasai" should be stopped and our well-intentioned Collector and Deputy Collector honestly desire that "Lapo" should be stopped, the evil seems to be on the increase. The efforts of Government and higher officials become fruitless because the lower officials are very skilful in their dishonest work and some selfish and unworthy persons from amongst the people join hands with them. The persons mislead the poor people by telling them that the tapedars and supervising tapedars will cause them to be sent to prison and that they themselves will pay "Lapo" although as a matter of fact they are in collusion with tapedars and others.

"In the village of Mithi in this district, there is the light of education owing to the kindness of Government and people are not prepared to bear with illegal oppression. This state of affairs is not tolerated by some selfish persons who desire that there should be lasting ignorance so that they might oppress the people. The following instances will show how firmly the net of mischief is cast:

"(1) A tapedar by name Dayalchand and a supervising tapedar by name Nazir Mahomed of Mithi demanded from one Moti son of Manrup Bhil residing at Pabo in Taluka Mithi, a "Lapo" of Rs. 2-2-0 on the assesment of Rs. 3 (one rupee for the tapedar, one rupee for the supervising tepedar and one anna for the patewalas of either of them). The poor man (Moti) said that he had only one rupee with him and this he offered them. They however became angry with him declined to accept one rupee, took away his shawl and had him severely beaten by their patewalas and servants. The poor man went home shivering in the cold being without a cover on his shoulders. The oppressed man's appeals to higher authorities were sent down for inquiry. At the orders of the Mukhtyarkar the tapedar brought not Moti but his brother for the purposes of the inquiry, kept him with him and under his control the whole night and produced him in the morning. Although the man narrated the true facts to the Mukhtyarkar justice was not done.

"2. The residents of the village of Mithria Bhati declined to pay the "Lapo" and the supervising Tapedar Abdulahi sent for them in the village of Londhar, severely reprimanded them and abused them.

"3. Ranio, son of Bhoro Bhil, resident of Godhiar, Taluka Mitla, was so severely beaten by the tapedar and supervising tapedar mentioned in instance No. 1 for not paying the "Lapo" that he was lying on his bed for some days. The villagers were so pained at this that they kept back Rs. 60 which they had collected for the payment of "Lapo."

"4. A recent event has happened in Mithi which has created consternation in the minds of the residents of the town of Mithi. A respectable and rich resident of Mithi inquired of the supervising tapedar of Mithi whether in view of the fact that the tapedar was absent he would himself take the assessment. The supervising tapedar with an angry look on his face said "Have you paid the "lapo" before this? Go and send your assessment by money-order." The gentleman replied "I shall not pay the "lapo." If you take the assessment well and good or else I shall send it by money-order." The supervising tapedar became enraged and cried "Who are you that you speak to me in that fashion" and began to abuse him but the people who were standing near restrained the supervising tapedar. The gentleman bore the abuse in silence and moved away. The supervising tapedar who could not bear the idea of the landholder not paying the "lapo" (if one declined to pay others would follow suit) went after the gentleman and when they were at some distance from the crowd, he took the gentleman by the arm and began to shower blows on him. Usman and Jaffer, the tapedars' *patewalas*, at a hint from him, took the gentleman by the neck knocking him down and sitting on his chest. Although blood came out of the mouth of the poor oppressed man his oppressors did not leave him. The cause of this incident is that the abovementioned gentleman and another rich zemindar who both have lands in the village of Akhiraj had both refused to pay *lapo* while all other people had been compelled to pay it. The supervising tapedar was wroth at not having been paid the *lapo*. Poor people are not free even after paying a *lapo* nearly to the same amount as the assessment paid to Government. The tapedar Dayalchand and supervising tapedar Nazir Mahomed encamped for a few days at the village of Vijoota. The villagers had to spend Rs. 22 for the supplies, etc., of these officials. The fact was brought to the notice of the Mukhtyarkar but he did not redress the grievance.

"The zemindars generally of the Mithi taluka and specially of the town and suburbs of Mithi do not pay the *lapo* willingly because the Collector and the Deputy Collector had instructed them not to pay the *lapo*. The tapedar and supervising tapedar realized that owing to this the people would refuse to pay *lapo*, so they go on beating the poor people whenever they get an opportunity hoping that people might become submissive. We have given only a few instances, but the state of affairs in the whole taluka is the same and the poor are being tyrannised over. In these days the *patewallas* say quite openly in the town "not even the biggest man dare refuse us the *lapo*. We would pull out his beard and make a sponge out of it."

"One other thing which requires attention is that two or three sycophants anxious for being appointed Honorary Magistrates or self-seeking candidates for membership of the local board, etc., are the helpers of officials in these acts of oppression. Whenever an inquiry is made these persons give evidence in favour of the officials in total disregard of truth. This enables the officials to state when making their report, that there are two parties in the town and that it is not possible to know the true state of affairs. But all this is misleading. There are no two parties. If enquiry is made from the general public the whole secret will be disclosed."

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

HIS MAJESTY AS PATRON.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Press communiqué has been issued from Delhi:—

In a letter to the Press dated the 26th July, 1917, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught announced the inauguration of "King George's Fund for Sailors," of which his Majesty the King had consented to become Patron, and his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, the President. At the inaugural meeting at the Mansion House, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated: "The King in commanding that this Fund shall be called by his name, sends us one more message of his interest in his Sailor population, and his earnest prayer and desire that the Nation may liberally and splendidly respond to the appeal which is now being made."

The objects of the Fund are to make better provision both temporary and permanent for the needs of the great Marine Charities—the Homes, Hospitals, Orphanages, Pension Funds, Hostels, Schools, etc., which are maintained for Seamen and their Dependants, and so to perpetuate a lasting recognition of the Imperial Services rendered by our Seamen, who are the living link between the Empire overseas, the Home Country and the battle fronts.

The Fund is in no way intended to interfere with direct subscriptions and donations to individual institutions, whose resources have been greatly sustained by the calls made on them in the stress of war. On the contrary, as has been the case with King Edward's Hospital Fund and Medical Charities, it is hoped that King George's Fund for Sailors will be in a position to reduce the cost of collection, prevent overlapping, promote judicious administration and disseminate a greater knowledge and appreciation of the work carried on by the Marine Benevolent Institutions.

It is hoped that those who realise not only the great work of the Royal Navy and its Auxiliaries, and the Royal Marines, but also the heroic service of the equally gallant men of the Merchant Service, in mail and cargo vessels, in Mine Sweepers, Mine Layers, and Patrol Boats and of the fisher-men in Trawlers and Drifters, will support the movement in every way in their power.

The General Council have particularly desired that the names of the various bodies through whom support may be forthcoming should be communicated to the Headquarters of the Fund in due course.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

In reply to a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, inviting the support of the citizens of India, his Excellency the Viceroy has written as follows:—"I am in receipt in your Royal Highness' letter dated the 15th January 1918 asking for my co-operation in inviting the contributions of the citizens of India in support of the King George's Fund for Sailors. I am well aware of the excellent work done by societies existing for the aid of sailors. A Fund intended to provide a sound and permanent basis for their support and to perpetuate a lasting recognition of the Imperial Services rendered by our Seamen has my entire sympathy and will I hope, appeal to many in India.

"I have the honour now to forward for your Royal Highness' acceptance a draft for the sum of one thousand guineas which is immediately available from generous contributions which have been placed at my disposal for purposes connected with the war, and I shall take an early opportunity of bringing to general notice the object of the Fund of which his Majesty is Patron and your Royal Highness, Chairman of the General Council."

His Excellency is confident that the cause in which his Majesty evinces a keen personal interest will appeal to the liberality of many in India.

The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy will be glad to receive any sums which may be contributed in India and to forward them to the offices of the Fund in England.

Cheques should be made payable to "King George's Fund for Sailors, Indian Branch."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, 26th March, 1918.

"CHATTEL LABOUR."

Of the lengthy correspondence between the Indian and Home Government regarding Indian Labour Emigration to the more distant Crown Colonies, which is now published, the most interesting and important portion is the principal despatch dated September last from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, extracts from which were telegraphed yesterday from our Delhi correspondent. The despatch, to judge from the extracts, breathes a spirit of "sympathy" with Indian emigrant labourers, but, like most official documents on this vexed question, it entirely overlooks the fundamental Indian point of view which regards the self-respect of the country and the inalienable rights of its people to enjoy in practice and not merely in theory all the rights of Imperial citizenship as far more vital than any other aspect of the emigration problem. Starting with the settled fact that the indentured emigration temporarily prohibited on account of urgent military needs, cannot be resumed, the Secretary of State agrees with the Government of India that "any new system of emigration must be free from the suspicion of liability to the charges brought against the old system that it was based on fraudulent recruiment; that it involved slavery for men and that it resulted in the prostitution of women." All this however, does not exhaust the conditions which any system of emigration to be satisfactory to India must fulfiil. The Government of India took the right attitude when they land down the view, in which Mr. Chamberlain concurred, that it was no part of the duty of the Government of India to supply labour to the colonies concerned. Before, therefore, the Indian people can accept any system of emigration, they must be satisfied that their country will derive a positive and substantial benefit therefrom as well as that the emigrants will have secured to them all the rights and priveleges of equal citizenship. According to the Secretary of State, apart from questions of detail, the proposed system of assisted emigration as a whole fulfils the conditions laid down in the Government of India's letter, as affording a means of enabling Indian labourers to emigrate to those colonies which desire to attract them, as eliminating so far as is humanly possible unsatisfactory features in the engagement of emigrants in India and as securing for the emigrant labourers work under conditions of freedom, with facilities for repatriation if they do not desire to settle. "The system", we are further told, "differs fundamentally from the present system"; it "considerably goes beyond, not only the requirements laid down by your Excellency's Government, but also any scheme of assisted emigration hitherto devised for European settlers in the Dominions, since the latter have never been granted systematic State assistance if they desired to repatriate themselves after experience of colonial life"; and "Indian claims have been met by the Colonial Office in a liberal and sympathetic spirit." Finally, particular attention is invited to the fact "that the benefits in the way of material and medical comforts and other safeguards provided under the old system for labourers who had covenanted under indenture to work for a term of years are, under this scheme, continued for labourers who are entirely free."

No system could have been more authoritatively and strongly blessed. But it need hardly be said that this same system has been condemned with an undivided and and no less emphatic a voice by Indian public opinion which cannot see in it anything less than the certain dangers of the evils associated with the pernicious system of indenture. This view was expressed with vehemence and ability by Mr. Polak in the statement prepared by him, a copy of which has now reached us. Mr. Polak begins by emphasising that the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Indian Emigration in which the new system is elaborated, has avoided altogether the fundamental issue that India must be convinced that the system will confer an extraordinary and direct benefit on her or that she should willingly make a sacrifice, in which the Colonies are prepared to share, for the general welfare of the Empire because of an imperative Imperial need; and thus entirely neglects the priniary factors that cannot be lightly brushed aside as having no bearing upon the case. Nothing, he truly says, has given greater offence to the moral sense of India than the presumption that economic advantages outweigh all other considerations, for it indicates that the fundamental objections of the people have been misunderstood. "It is possible," he concedes, "that, within certain limits the emigrants, under the proposed sheme, would derive some economic advantages by leaving India" (though, as he shows laters, this is by no means certain), but no attempt, he adds, is made in the report to overcome the many political, moral, social and economic objections to any system of officially aided labour emigration and, above all, "the fact that India is no longer content to be regarded in the outer Empire as a "coolie" country, an inexhaustible reservoir of cheap and servile labour for the enrichment of certain interests in those outlying parts of the Empire, has been wholly overlooked." The greatest merit which the Secretary of State claims for the proposed system is this it is to be "entirely free." This claim cannot be substained on a close and careful analysis. As Mr. Polak says:—

> In the first place, it is one of the most familiar characteristics of indenture that the labourer has no voice in the selection of his employer, either before he leaves India, or upon his arrival at his destination in the Colony. That characteristic is retained in those recommendations. It has evidently been found that no better way can be devised to bring employer and employee into touch with each other. That being so, it would appear that the proposals stand thereby self-condemned, for such an arrangement must, in the nature of the case, be purely mechanical, and whilst continuing to partake of the character of trafficking in chattel labour, be deprived of all human and social relationship. But an even greater criticism is provoked by the recommendation that, for the first six months after the arrival in the Colony, the labourer—and presumably his family too—is bound to the selected employer. Except in extraordinary circumstances, of which he is not to be the judge, he cannot lawfully leave the service of the employer. But this is indenture in another guise and another name."

The same conclusion is rendered inevitable after an examination of other features of the new scheme from the purely Indian point of view. It stands condemned from a broader consideration of the Empire and and of the future of Labour generally. In the existing undetermined state of solution of labour and capital everywhere, which urgently call for reconstruction in the light of the lessons of the war, of the economic system upon a more equitable basis, it will be in the best interests of the Empire and of India as an integral part of it, Mr. Polak insists, that no scheme of labour importation from India into any other part of the Empire, by official agency, should be countenanced.

That however the Secretary of State, in spite of his predilection towards the scheme, is still open to conviction is evident from the fact that he realises that "any attempt to introduce indentured emigration under a new name would be rightly resented." It is for the Government of India, who are fully acquainted with the public opinion on the subject, to see to it that its unanimity and intensity is brought home to him. This is all the more important in that the Secretary of State recognises the necessity in the obvious interests of India, to deal afresh by legislation with the whole system of labour emigration. In this connection, it is significant to note that the colonies selected for assisted emigration are not those which, according to the Indian standpoint, would be the most suitable field for independent Indian enterprise, but just those four colonies which have been for years under the necessity of importing Indian labour. The purpose of the scheme is, therefore, obviously, not to encourage free Indian settlement in any of the Colonies on equal terms with other immigrants there, but merely to exploit cheap Indian labour. This will not do. The question of Indian labour emigration is inextricably bound up with that of the recognition of equal Imperial citizenship for Indians. The whole system of labour emigration needs to be dealt with afresh by legislation, in view especially of the revelation of the scandals associated with the so-called "free' emigration to Ceylon. But it must start on the basis of practical recognition of equal citizenship.

THE TRAGEDY OF FINLAND.

The last few weeks have witnessed what is, from certain points of view, one of the greatest tragedies of the war, the subjugation of the little country of Finland to the German power. A country which has been an object-lesson to the world, because of its loyalty to its declared principles of freedom and self-government, has now succombed to a power almost as sternly opposed to true political freedom as the Russian regime, against which it made so strenuous a fight. Though Finland has not suffered such ruthless destruction as Belgium, she has passed through great horrors during the past six months, and her sufferings are comparable, in some respects, with those of Belgium and Serbia. The spirit of the Bolseviks has invaded the country, and as a natural result, extensive lands and property of every description have been confiscated by the members of the revolutionary party. In self-defence the moderate classes were forced to organise themselves into White Guards, and they have frequently been brought into armed conflict with the Red Guards, the organisation of the Finnish Bolseviks. Civil war broke out in all parts, and the loss of life and property must have been incalculable. We are uncertain as to the steps taken by the members of the moderate party in calling in the aid of the Germans, though it is impossible to have any doubt as to the motives prompting the latter in sending the expedition which quickly succeeded in its aim of subduing the opposing factions. It is stated that the Finns have signed a peace treaty with the Germans, but we do not know what the terms are. The policy of Germany, however, has been made sufficiently clear by her dealings with Russia, and there can belittle doubt that her peace terms with Finland are equally humiliating.

For the time being at least, the Germans are in control of that country, and we may be sure that they will use the valuable time in completing their hold, politically, commercially, and socially. No doubt their commercial plans will obtain a considerable measure of success, if wisely carried out, for Finland is sorely in need of capital to make up for the ravages of the war. It is stated that the people are being rationed so that supplies may be sent to Germany to meet the needs there, while gradually the commissions appointed will control the financial affairs of the country. We have no evidence up to the present as to how far the moderates are co-operating with the enemy, or to what extent the Bolseviks have been able to put up a fight against them. Whatever advance the Germans may make in financial matters, it is difficult to believe that the Finns will deny their whole history for the past three or four hundred years because of the present difficult condition to which they are being subjected. When Finland was first brought under the Russian sway the reigning Emperor promised the Finns a continuation of the free political institutions which they deeply prized, and for many years the Tsars were faithful to the promise given. But during the reign of the late ruler there was a continuous attempt for many years to filch from the Finns their political rights. These efforts were met with an opposition that surprised the Russian leaders; for, throughout the country the people organised themselves into a passive resistance, and in spite of the most oppressive measures taken to subdue them, they proved themselves ready to submit to the utmost indignities, even imprisonment and death, rather than deny their rights. With the outbreak of the first Russian Revolution in 1905 the Finns forced the Tsar completely to withdraw some of the Acts which had undermined Finnish sovereignty. From that time till about 1910 no fresh attempt was actively made by the Tsar to Russianise the Finns. The Tsar's opportunity came with the opening of the war, and in the first few months he took steps which were even more likely than previous measures to destroy Finnish self-government, and though repeated appeals were made by the Finnish people to the Allies to exercise their influence with the Tsar, hundreds of Finland's leading men were placed in prison, and the lands of many were confiscated. It was not surprising that the Finns showed no enthusiasm in a war which was being made a pretext for their exploitation. Their sympathies were naturally with the Allies, the upholders of free government and the friends of little nations, but there was some doubt when these Allies were united with a Power which had been so inimical to true national movements.

The Revolution found the Finns wholeheartedly in support, and for the first time in the war they felt ready to take a part in the struggle. Unfortunately, the leading members of the Finnish Diet insisted on the settlement of Finnish questions while the Provisional Government was overwhelmed by other pressing questions. They insisted on complete independence, though desirous of remaining on the friendliest terms with New Russia, and to these drastic proposals the Provinsional Government did not see its way to grant sanction. The fall of Kerensky was followed by the Bolseviks gaining control of the Government, and the subsequent state of chaos. Finland now insisted on being recognised as fully independent and Trotsky readily accorded her demand. But the newly gained independence was of little value; for, the other principles of the Bolseviks, namely, confiscation of the lands and properties of the moneyed classes, came into action. Instead of the nation setting down to work out its political salvation by concentrating on the settlement of financial and other difficulties, it divided into classes which waged civil war. Into such a country the Germans have now entered and it is certain that, unless the Allies insist on complete liberty being once more accorded to Finland, the people will have to submit to the loss of those privileges which the Finns have always considered their most precious heritage, for the retention of which their past history has witnessed some of the finest loyalty to be found among democratic nations.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Convention.

According to Reuter, the Irish convention has concluded the discussion of a statement received from the Grand Committee. The most satisfactory feature of the announcement is that decisions have been reached on all points—a consummation which many superficial observers who professed to know the conflicting aims and motives of the various sections of Irish politicians perhaps did not expect. On the other hand, nothing could be more obvious than this, that a conference of Irishmen could alone solve a problem that has hitherto baffled all British statemen. Mr. Asquith realised this when, speaking at the National Liberal Club on Friday, he refused to believe that an honourable solution of the Irish question could not be found. And he refused to believe so, because he is convinced, in common with every right-thinking man, that an Anglo-Irish reconciliation is most urgent in the interest of the Allied cause and the future of the world.

"Legal Grounds."

It is not surprising that Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum on German policy just before the war, which the "Vorwaerts" truly describes as a brilliant testimony to English policy for peace, should have caused a sensation big enough to lead to its discussion in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. The memorandum at once exposes and condemns German policy before the war. But as was to be expected the matter is attempted to be covered up by the latest of lying speeches which German politicians have become accustomed to make. That they cannot even lie well is shown by a striking contradiction contained in von Payer's speech. The allegations suggested in Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum are of such a grave character as to justify a charge of treason if disproved. Yet the Imperial Department of Justice has found "that on various legal grounds the prosecution of Prince Lichnowsky for diplomatic high treason would not have been successful." The legal grounds, in fact are that the allegations made by Prince Lichnowsky are true.

A Rebuke to Lord Ronaldshay.

Lord Ronaldshay inflicted a homily in true bureaucratic fashion the other day on the students of the Government College, Dacca. "Discuss political questions," he said, "by all means with your tutors or among yourselves, but do not,—I was going to say 'waste' but perhaps 'spend' would be better,—do not spend your time at political meetings." This has provoked a well-deserved rebuke from "Ditcher" in "Capita," who describing Lord Ronaldshay's speech as "a piece of egregious special pleading" proceeds thus:

> Sidney Smith could imagine no more cruel form of torture than to be preached to death by wild curates. It seems to me that the average student in India could offer one even worse, namely, to be lectured to distraction by bureaucrats on the profligacy of attending public meetings to listen to political speeches. The intelligent undergraduate or schoolboy can understand prohibition on the pain of expulsion, although he may regard it as a tyranny; but he cannot understand why he should be made to swallow the most nauseous speciosity by officials whose own undergraduate days were spent in much political ferment.

"It will never be possible, in the march of democracy" the writer continues. "to confine Indian students to political theory when practical politics are more satisfying and profitable" and he adds:

> "I think it would do some of our rulers no harm to remember that nothing is so galling to a progressive people like the Bengalis as a meddling Government which tells them what to read and say, where to go, what to do, what to eat and drink and wear."

"Marked Success."

It is a common experience of those who study official publications that these usually display a tendency, not only to evade full information but also to indulge in equivocal and misleading statements. The latest report, for instance on municipal taxation and expenditure contains some vague statements about the Surat Municipality. The report states that Government notice with satisfaction that there has been an improvement in the financial condition of the Surat Municipality since the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the city. The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes: "The year under report was one of considerable importance in the history of Surat. On June 1st a Municipal Commissioner was appointed. . . . ." The Commissioner winds up:—"The marked success of the first year's working under the new system is largely due to the influence of the President." The Commissioner apparently refers to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner as the "new system" and yet, as he himself says, the "marked success" was "largely due to the influence of the President." What precisely was the nature of the "marked success"? It may be that the Commissioner refers to the improvement in the financial condition of the Municipality. But the improvement, whaever it is, is in no way due to the new system.

Nature of the Achievement.

The Municipal Commissioner, as a matter of fact, had practically no share in effecting this improvement. For, as the report itself, in referring to this increase, states, it is "partially due to *abnormal* items, and "to the introduction of the revised schedules of toll and wheel tax, the revision of the House Tax assessment and the increase in water charges. . . ." It may be pointed out that the revised schedules of toll and wheel-tax come into force from the 1st April, *before* the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, and that the revision of the other assessments was, as usual, carried out by a committee with a special officer. The nature of the achievements, therefore, of the Municipal Commissioner is thus quite apparent. Government are wise in stating a fact and supplementing it with a plausible and non-committal and superfluous statement. They say that there has been an improvement in the financial condition of the Municipality "since the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner," They do not say that it is *due* to this appointment, or, as the Commissioner, N. D., would say, to "the new system." It is absurd therefore for the Commissioner to talk about "the marked success of the first year's working under the new system."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon received her Highness the Maharani of Dhrangadhra on Monday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and the Lady Willingdon accompanied by Captain C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary, and Captain C. M. Rigby, R. A. M. C., are shortly leaving for a sea voyage for the benefit of his Excellency's health. They will return and take up their residence at Mahableshwar about the middle of April.

The Hon. Sir James H. DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., who has been appointed to be a temporary member of Council of the Governor of Bombay, took upon himself the execution of his office in the forenoon of the 24th instant.

FRESH ATTACK ON WHOLE FRONT.

THE SOMME CROSSED AT CERTAIN POINTS.

VIOLENT ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST LINE OF THE TORTILLE.

FIFTY-FOUR ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

ENEMY'S OUTFLANKING MOVEMENTS AND ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 25.

Last night's British communiqué says: Fresh hostile attacks were delivered this morning in great strength over the whole front and continued all day. Southward of Peronne after heavy fighting the enemy crossed the Somme at certain points, but these are being dealt with.

The enemy's attacks northward of Peronne were the greatest violence against the line of the Tortille river and our troops in this area have withdrawn fighting to the new position. Further northward we repulsed repeated assaults by large bodies inflicting heavy losses. In this fighting the Seventh and the Fortieth Divisions greatly distinguished themselves, beating off many attacks.

Fifty-four enemy aeroplanes were brought down on Saturday on the battle-front.

ENEMY STRENGTH IN FIRST DAY'S OFFENSIVE.

HALF THE FORCE AGAINST THE BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 25.

A semi-official statement says 40 enemy divisions were identified in the first day's offensive. At present 97 German divisions have been thrown in and others are continually coming in. Thus half the force on the western front is concentrating against the British.

ENEMY CROSS THE SOMME.

ADVANCE AFTER OUTFLANKING ATTACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the enemy is now throwing his last ounce of weight and resource into the struggle, upon the course of which in the immediate future hangs the issue of the war.

A captured airman stated that the offensive was the result of desperation. They must have peace quickly now. Our troops throughout the 23rd were very hard pressed by the English oncoming legions through whose weary ranks fresh divisions were continually pouring. The magnificent defence which the slowly retiring British line has thus far made assuredly constitutes one of the greatest epics in history. I find in high quarters to-day unbroken serenity and confidence and satisfaction with the general position.

POSITION REGAINED AFTER OUTFLANKING ATTACK.

During the afternoon of the 23rd in the region of Ham things temporarily looked ugly when the enemy outflanked us and hurried up the cavalry in order to extend the enveloping movement, but a vigorous counter-attack drove the enemy back and restored the position.

When reading the German claims one must remember the extent of the battle-front and not forget the enemy's concentration of guns which is the greatest I ever recollect. An awful hecatomb is marking the wake of his advance. The French troops on our right after a lengthy rest are at the top of their dashing moral.

Yesterday there was a Homeric fighting in the centre of the battle-front in which our machine-gunners a number of times had to cease from sheer exhaustion from killing. Never have British arms so superbly met such an overwhelming test, including the South African contingent and the Newfoundland battalion, both of which have been fighting magnificently. The fourth day of the offensive has not brought any surprise although the enemy long range guns are doing their utmost day and night.

ENEMY ADVANCE AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

Between Langnicourt and Hermies the British were confronted by nine or ten divisions with seven hundred guns. The preliminary bombardment on the whole front on the first day was the heaviest ever experienced and ranged to an exceptional depth probably owing to the German gunnery not being so accurate as ours. Before the infantry advanced the barrage lifted for a considerable distance as the Germans will not hug the barrage as British do. Otherwise the advance was similar to our attacks except that the enemy waves were far denser. Since the preliminary bombardment the enemy artillery fire has shown tendency to decrease

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The situation at present appears to be that we are holding the enemy virtually on the whole front although he is pressing the attacks very heavily. For example, one village was taken by the Germans, retaken by us, retaken by the Germans and yet again recaptured by British. At present it is not definitely known to be occupied by either side. There are wide stretches of no man's land with pockets of the enemy intersecting our own posts.

FLANK FIGHTING AND ORDERLY WITHDRAWALS.

The covering actions of brigades and divisions were fought with a view to secure orderly withdrawals and magnificent episodes took place. Two battalions sustained flank fights until the object was attained but the battalions were reduced to seventy apiece. The enemy cavalry were reported at various places but usually were only screen patrols. There is not yet any sign of German tanks although picked men have been trained to operate them. The heaviest fighting has been on the flanks of the battlefront, the southern flank yielding the most ground. The withdrawal in the centre has been very slow and carried out in most places under the necessity of maintaining a good line. The weather is still gloriously fine and our airmen are bearing brilliant share in the struggle. Although tired, the spirit of the troops defies all language in praise.

KAISER COMMANDING THIS BATTLE.

SITUATION AS IT IS VIEWED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Mar. 25.

For the first time in this war a German communiqué yesterday described the Kaiser as commanding this battle while the captures recorded are credited to the armies of the German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht. Thus the opinion in the Allied capitals is confirmed that the Kaiser has staked all on the present offensive hoping to secure for the dynasty the glory of the victory he expects.

BRITISH LINE WOULD BEND NOT BREAK.

The situation is viewed seriously in London, but not at all pessimistically. That the British line would bend was expected, but confidence is felt that it will not break. The losses which Germans claim to have inflicted are not regarded as out of proportion to what was to be expected in this vast conflict.

The "Sunday Times" says: "The German military caste is out for a victory even if to gain it they must destroy the people to whom its fruits are promised. They must continue to fling fresh divisions into the blood bath for the simple reason that they must have the daily successes to chronicle, but with time on our side and fewer troops to meet our generals may reasonably count on holding enough reserves to deal a crushing counter-stroke when Hindenburg has shattered his last legions against the impregnable British wall."

The "Observer" says: "There is nothing in the figures mentioned by the enemy to shake the nerve of the nation, but the stern news calls the nation to the greatest moral uprising since the first months of the war. Reserves, reinforcements, numbers and munitions must be the key to the conflict. The nation must take the last ounce off itself during the next few months."

GERMANS HIGHLY STRUNG BY NEWS OF BATTLE.

A TERRIBLE BLOOD BATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Mar. 25.

German telegrams via Amsterdam show that the people are highly strung by the news of the battle. Their papers insist that the rulers have left nothing undone to spare the people a terrible blood bath. Special services of intercession have been ordered in the churches.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff left Spa on Wednesday for Chateau near St. Quentin to which the troops move to the battle.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONG RANGE GUNS.

THEORIES ABOUT PROJECTILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 25.

Twenty-four shells were discharged in the bombardment of Paris. Theories are alternatively advanced that the projectiles are mechanically constructed so that they gather fresh force subsequent to the discharge from gun or that an infinitely more powerful explosive is employed than hitherto has been known.

GUN BOMBARDING PARIS.

HIGH TRAJECTORY POINT 23 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Mar. 25.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the gun bombarding Paris. French experts estimate that the highest point in the trajectory is twenty-three miles. The damage done is insignificant compared with that done by bombs from Gothas. The Ex-Premier M. Painleve considers that Germans have invented a process for trebling the speed of a projectile with a view to causing moral effects as shells of such velocity cannot have powerful material effect. It is expected in London that he gun may be tried against the shores of England.

LONG-RANGE QUARTER-HOURLY BOMBARDMENT.

SEVENTEEN MORE SHELLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12 Noon, Mar. 25.

The long-range quarter-hourly bombardment of Paris recommenced at seven this morning. Gun is situated twelve kilometres beyond French lines and 120 from Paris. By 10-30 in the morning seventeen shells had fallen. There are a few casualties.

The Government has decided that in spite of the longe range bombardments public life including the administrative public services, trains and trams shall be continued as usual. Street gatherings are forbidden.

BRITISH LINE UNBROKEN.

MAGNIFICENT MORAL OF MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Mar. 25.

The doggedness of British defence is illustrated by incidents described by correspondents. The English advanced troops early on Thursday morning until four on Friday afternoon. The open country south of St. Quentin contained a number of strong redoubts equipped with machine-guns. These were enveloped by advancing hordes, but resisted till nightfall when they surrendered or were stormed. The Buffs and London troops particularly distinguished themselves in two such episodes. In one case on Saturday twelve machine-guns held a ridge against overwhelming masses long after the infantry on both sides had been forced back.

BRILLIANT EPISODE AT MORY.

There was particularly sanguinary fighting in the village of Mory where a small body of the British were cut off. They fought throughout the night till their comrades, repeatedly counterattacking, rescued the remnant at the point of the bayonet on Saturday morning. The orderly activity in the rear shows that troops are in no way shaken by the vast readjustment of the front.

Mr. Perry Robinson wiring from France says:—Instead of the break which the enemy anticipated being made, our line is firm and continuous before the enemy's everywhere, and so far from having any notion of being beaten the *moral* of our men remains magnificent. German gains are large, but we know that the enemy counted on getting by this time three to five times further than he has actually got. German claims in prisoners are absurd. Instead of open warfare, Germans have before them armies unbroken and full of heart and spirit and as our, resistance stiffens atheir artillery bombardment gets less formidable.

COURAGE AND STEADFASTNESS OF OUR TROOPS.

GENERAL HAIG'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 25.

The Press bureau says Field-Marshal Haig on the 21st telegraphed to the generals of the Third and Fifth armies congratulating the troops on their splendid defence and relying on their continued steadfastness and valour to crush this new attack and with it the enemy's last hope of success.

THE LATE SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, Mar. 24.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, died this morning.

ATTACK SOUTH OF JUVINCOURT.

LIVELY CANNONADING IN THREE POSITIONS.

ENEMY BOMBARD POSITIONS BEHIND FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 25.

A French communiqué says after violent bombardment the enemy unsuccessfully attempted a surprise attack south of Juvincourt. There was somewhat lively cannonading in the regions of Bois le Pretre and the Vosges near La Fontenelle and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Enemy aeroplanes crossed our lines at 8-40 last night and bombarded several localities behind the front without causing much damage. The raiders did not reach Paris. All was clear at 10-10.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

VIOLENT DUELS IN THREE SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 25.

A French communiqué says there was intermittent artillery activity on Chemin-des-Dames and occasionally violent duels in the Champagne, on the heights on the right of Meuse, between the Cauriores wood and Bezonvaux and at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

CEASELESS AERIAL ACTIVITY

EXCELLENT SERVICE RENDERED BY BRITISH MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 25.

Last night's British communiqué referring to aviation says the weather was favourable on Saturday and aeroplanes were constantly employed reconnoitring, photographing, bombing and reporting targets to the artillery. The pilots fired many thousands of rounds from a low height at the hostile troops massed in villages and in the open. Bombing was carried out continuously all day, over fourteen tons being dropped on billets, on high velocity guns and on railway stations in the battle area.

The enemy's low flying machines were persistent in attacks on our infantry in the forward areas and many of these were brought down by our pilots. In all 29 hostile machines were brought down and 25 driven down out of control. We also destroyed two balloons. Nine of our aeroplanes are missing.

BOMBING BY NIGHT FLIERS.

Night fliers all night bombed hostile concentrations, dumps and large guns. Over fourteen tons were dropped, of which two and a half tons were on Bruges docks. All returned. They also dropped ten heavy bombs on the important railway bridge and works at Konz, southward of Treves. Eight of these bombs burst among the railway works.

Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped from a low altitude on an aerodrome southward of Metz. Six bombs burst among the hangars and set fire to the huts. All returned.

MANNHEIM FACTORIES BOMBED.

Our aeroplanes yesterday made a successful raid on factories at Mannheim. Nearly two and a half tons were dropped and bursts were seen on a soda factory, railway and docks. Several fires were started, one of great size, the flames reaching to a height of two hundred feet and the smoke reaching five thousand feet. The conflagration was visible 35 miles.

Thirty-two hostile machines attacked the bombers and a fierce fight ensued. We brought down in flames one enemy machine and another was brought down in the centre of Mannheim. We also drove down five others out of control. In spite of the severe combat and heavy gunfire, all of ours returned except two.

COMING BIG OFFENSIVE IN SALONIKA.

FORCES OF 400,000 GERMANS AND BULGARS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Mar. 25.

According to a telegram from Paris the expert of the "Figaro" says the Germans and the Bulgars are preparing a big offensive at Salonika for the Spring. Their forces in Macedonia are estimated at 400,000

JORDON CROSSED.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 25.

A Palestine communiqué says our parties crossed the Jordan in spite of the strong current yesterday morning. The river was then bridged and we established ourselves on the left bank.

We made progress eastwards, encountering considerable resistance. The operations continue.

ACTION OFF DUNKIRK.

18 RAIDERS CHASED OFF.

ATTACKED AND MAULED BY 5 ALLIED DESTROYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar. 26.

The narrative by an eyewitness of the destroyer action off Dunkirk on March 21st shows that the British destroyers Botha and Morris, and the French Mehl Magon and Bouchier were patrolling in the Channel at dawn when they heard firing to the north. Enemy was futilely bombarding desrted French wateringplaces. The Allies, Botha leading, proceeded at full speed towards the flashes firing starshell which caused the raiders to disappear. The Allies then searched to north-west firing starshells and presently sighted the shadowy outline of an enemy division sneaking off in the darkness and mist. The Allies immediately opened heavy fire and a running fight ensued. The Morris emerging from enemy smokescreen cut off and torpedoed a large destroyer which blew up and sank. The Botha's main steampipe was severed by a shell. She fired both torpedoes at leading boats and putting over the helm rammed and cut in half a fourth enemy boat.

SINISTER SURPRISE.

The Botha swung round and tried to ram the next astern which dodged but was pounded to pieces by French destroyers. The Morris meanwhile relinquished pursuit owing to smoke and mist and took the Botha in tow. French destroyers picked up the survivors of sunken German boats. It is stated that the raiders numbered eighteen. They were unhesitatingly attacked and mauled by five British and French destroyers. The remaining fifteen enemy ships were steaming home to Ostend when they were bombed and scattered by seaplanes which afterwards fought a squadron of enemy seaplanes felling four. The troubles of the raiders did not end at Ostend for a sinister unseen thing travelling at an incredible speed rushed in a cloud of spray across the face of the water apparently from nowhere. A torpedo struck the stern of a German destroyer and in a cloud of spray vanished unscathed in the hail of bullets.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN.

250,000 TONS RELEASED FOR BRITAIN AND U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Mar. 25.

A temporary agreement with Sweden provides for the chartering of 250,000 tons of shipping of which Great Britain and the United States shall each have half. A hundred thousand tons will be used in the war zone. The United States has arranged with Norway to take over sixhundred thousand tons of shipping part of which has already been chartered and all of which may be used in the war zone. Negotiations to obtain Japanese tonnage are proceeding.

MR BAKER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Mar. 25.

American War Secretary Mr. Baker has arrived in London.

PLAGUE AT NANKING.

PRECAUNTIONARY MEASURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Mar. 24.
Recd. 12 Noon, Mar. 25.

Pneumonic plague at Nanking is spreading slowly. There have been 16 deaths hitherto. The most effective precautions to safeguard Shanghai are being taken including the suspension of railway, passenger, launch and shipping traffic with Nanking.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

BALLOTING OF INDIAN AND CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Mar. 25.

7,716,000 pounds of Indian tea and 2,797,000 of Ceylon will be balloted for on Monday. This really represents a fortnight's supplies because there will be no ballot on Easter Monday.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

DECISIONS ON ALL MATERIAL POINTS REACHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Mar. 25.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the whole Empire and the United States and the Allies will learn with relief that the Irish Convention has reached "decisions on all material points." The paper adds that it has been generally known lately that the points of difference which delayed the decisions were, as is now announced, of minor importance.

COTTON CRISIS.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

NO MORE TRADING FOR BROACH SETTLEMENT.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO FIX PRICE.

The meeting of the representatives of the various bodies associated with the Cotton Trade duly took place yesterday. Afterwards the following notice was posted at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association:—

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolutions were passed by the meeting held this day of the nominated representatives of the undermentioned Associations. Namely:—

The Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd.
The Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd.
The Cotton Brokers Association.
The Bombay Millowners Association.
The Japanese Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association.
The Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

1. That the ready market be open from to-day as usual.

2. That all trading in Good Broach for April 25th (18) delivery be discontinued until further notice and that trading in all other contracts be open from to-day as usual.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

THE MEETING.

This, however, according to an information does not fully embody the results arrived at by the meeting. One of those present has supplied us with the following report:—

A meeting as announced previously was held in the C. T. Association rooms when the representatives of the various Association were present.

Mr. Cadell also was present.

Mr. Chrystal took the chair on his own authority without any one proposing him. He opened the proceedings by presenting both sides of the question and asked those present to come to some decision.

Mr. Hanumanprasad Bagaria, who represented the Brokers Association, pointed out that in the interest of the trade it was necessary to put some check on the rise failing which a considerable section of the cotton trade would be wiped out. There was some discussion as to whether the condition was such as required some interference.

Sir Sassoon J. David rose at this time to address the meeting. He was discussing the question of the price of the cloth when Mr. Saklatwalla and Mr. C. N. Wadia interrupted him by saying that he could not touch the question of cloth in that meeting. The self-elected president's attitude was most disappointing and unsatisfactory. After a brief discussion Sir Sassoon was ruled out of order and shortly after accompanied by Mr. Mathradas Goculdas he left the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Ainsworth it was resolved unanimously that in the interests of the trade some sort of check on the rise in the price of cotton was necessary.

Mr. Muller then proposed that the rates of all contracts and ready cotton in fixed and the Government of Bombay be asked to ratify the same and as an act of emergency the Imperial Government be asked to have this carried out for the whole of India.

Mr Manmohandas Ramji wanted to move an amendment that adequate provision be made for controlling the export of cotton. Mr. Rustomji Kerawalla moved that the prices of ready cotton should not be touched but these were lost. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas moved that the Government should be requested to fix the rates for good Broach, April, in view of the critical situation of the market. This amendment was passed by 18 to 11. It was further resolved unanimously that all markets except good Broach April delivery, be opened forth with, any business done in Good Broach not to be recognised by the various Associations concerned.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

ALLIES DENOUNCED IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
THE HAGUE, Mar. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Mar. 25.

In the Dutch Chamber, after Foreign Minister, M. Loudon, had announced that the Allies were requisitioning ships speakers of various parties hotly denounced the Allies, especially America, for what they asserted was an act of injustice but admitted that Holland was only able to make a dignified protest.

ROUMANIAN ARMISTICE PROLONGED THREE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 25.

The Roumanian armistice has been prolonged three days.

A TAURIDEAN REPUBLIC FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 23.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Mar. 25.

The Soviets have formed a Tauridean republic, including the whole Crimea.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS.

SIR S. NAIR ON THEIR UTURE.

ANNIVERSARY OF DELHI COLLEGE.

(From our correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair presided at the 29th annual meeting of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Madrasa. Among those present were his Highness the Nawab of Loharu, Mr. Justice Mohammad Rafique, Dr. Shroff, Messrs. Sri Ram, Rauf Ali, Khivaja-at-Amallah and Asaf Ali, Barristers-at-Law, Rai Bahadur Lala Shiv Prashad, Mr. Imam Jami Masjid, Rai Sahib Peary Lal, Rai Bahadur Kuhya Lal and nearly all the leading raises of Delhi besides the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas. Haziqul Mulk Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan read out the annual report of the board of trustees. The account of general progress of the Madrasah was very satisfactory.

Sir Sankaran Nair then rose amid cheers and congratulated the members of the institution on the results.

Continuing he said that the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College of Delhi was of chief significance as an expression of its late founder's conviction that Ayurvedic and Unani medicines were urgently in need of increased vitality if they were to prove of lasting benefit to their fellow-countrymen. They had fallen on evil days twenty years ago. They had failed to keep abreast of modern development. Certain important branches of the medical profession had been entirely neglected. All this and much more appeared to have been appreciated to the full by the late Haziqul Mulk Abdul Majid Khan when he founded the Tibbia Madrasa of Delhi. This College existed as a monument of his endeavours to put matters right and to restore to the system some of the prestige which it enjoyed in the days of old. They who were carrying on the founder's work were doubtless inspired by like intentions and not the least of the attractions held out to him (the speaker) by their request to come there and address them was the desire to ascertain how they were prospering in the prosecution of the founder's laudable designs.

SLAVISH ADHERENCE TO OLD TENETS.

He then said: "It is gratifying to find that the study of anatomy, physiology, hygiene and certain others of the ancillary medical science receives attention in your schedule. Such sciences are indeed the necessary foundations on which to build the practice of any so-called system of medicine. Their inclusion in your syllabus is a praiseworthy acknowledgement of the fact that a slavish adherence to tenets laid down years ago is not sufficient to equip the physician for the treatment and prevention of disease in the 20th century. I should be the last to decry the value of tradition, but we live in a progressive scientific age on which no set of co-ordinated doctrines can survive unless loyalty to tradition and authority be subordinate to *absolute loyalty to truth*.

"Unless, gentlemen, you be imbued with such high designs no system of medicine that you practise can be of more than historical importance, be it ever so old, be its history ever so inspiring.

"No one would deny that the practical experience of disease gained by careful observation of the sick and careful observation of the effects on the human body of the administration of drugs, might suffice to render the observer skilled in the treatment of symptoms of disease, but such an observation was not sufficient to extend our knowledge of the nature and true cause of the disease nor was a close study of the celebrated books on which their systems were based a sufficient equipment for the practising physician of to-day. If they were to be true to the spirit that animated the revered and illustrious founders of their systems, who lived and laboured so many centuries ago, they must endeavour each in his humble way to do more than keep abreast of the times. Their founders took cognizance of all that was known in the times in which they lived. They left this world bequeathing a "system of medicine" without rival. Had their successors done all that should have been done to keep the "systems" bequeathed to them abreast of the times?

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SYSTEM.

Laymen were apt to look askance at the present day division of medicine into "systems". Knowledge and fact are not the special property of any one sect, any one race, any one country. They belong to the world. The votaries of science were building up a great body of doctrine. They were day by day extracting secrets from nature that promised incalculable benefit to mankind. The echoes of their labours reached even those who were not directly concerned in the advancement of science. One of the results was that they all demanded and expected much more of their physicians than they formerly did. "Some of us," he said, "even have the temerity to criticize our physicians and wonder how much of the treatment to which we are submitted has a scientific basis. We are no longer content to look upon you as the high priests of a system of mysteries. Such healthy scepticism was likely to grow and increase and in the future there would be no room for a practitioners of systems of medicine who were unwilling to absorb the facts of "systems" other than their own. They should remember always that doctrines and theories were made to explain facts. Theories might have to go or be modified to fit the facts, but facts could not be explained away. They must be all firmly imbued with such ideas for otherwise they would acknowledge their unworthiness to be called disciples of the great founders of their "systems." The greater their knowledge of the teaching of science the greater will be their reverence for the philosophers of old who in spite of "means so limited and tools so rude accomplished so much." What would they not have done with opportunities such as the 20th century offered those present.

FUTURE OF INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS.

He further continued: "It cannot be gainsaid that the medicine of the future will be more concerned with the prevention of disease than its cure and I am very pleased to learn that "hygiene" is a compulsory subject for all your students. If in that hygiene course you obtain a good working knowledge of how the chief diseases that afflict India are conveyed and spread and how to live so as to avoid contagion, you will be equipped to play a part in the noble task of spreading the gospel of health to all parts of India and carry light and happiness to some of the darkkest corners of the land. I know of no more noble mission than that I know of no way in which one can better serve his motherland. I know of no better way of honouring the founders of your "systems" or of being true to the happiness to some of the darkest corners of fession. The field is vast, the labourers are few. Your opportunities of doing good will be unlimited. In such endeavours I wish you every success and I trust that as the years go by the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College at Delhi will grow in usefulness and that students leaving its doors equipped for so noble a life work will increase in number and efficiency."

He then distributed certificates, medals and prizes to the successful students, among whom were eleven ladies. The function was a brilliant success and bore eloquent testimony to the tireless endeavours of Haziq-ul-Mulk Mahommad Ajmal Khan to win for the indigenous systems of medicine a recognition worthy of their ancient repute and importance.

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6, A, Kaual Seal Street, Colatola, CALCUTTA

STAR CHAMBER ACT.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Mar. 25.

The repression of the public press in Sind by the local officials continues unabated. At the general meeting of subscribers of the Sukkur Library Mr. Rothfield, Collector and President, said the European members and officials might sever connections with the library if the "Hindvasi" newspaper continued to be subscribed to. At his suggestion Mr. Fernandez, his subordinate official, proposed that the "Hindvasi" be discontinued although ten months' subscription was still to run, but none seconded and the proposal, was withdrawn by the president.

At the suggestion of local officials registered libraries have been prohibited from subscribing for the "Hindvasi", "Larkana Gazette" and "Sind Patrika" the last two papers, obviously because they carried on a continuous and vigorous agitation against the imposition of an unpopular municipal tax by a wholly nominated municipality under the pressure of Mr. Bolus, Collector, of Larkana, and president of the Municipality. The "Trade Advertiser" press and pape had to be closed down for failure to pay the security recently demanded. The news of the order demanding the maximum security of Rs. 2,000 served on Mr. Jethmal editor "Hindvasi" has already been telegraphed.

MR. TELANG'S SECURITY REFUSED.

STILL KEEPER OF THE PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders on the application made by Mr. Telang for the refund of the security of ten thousand rupees which he deposited as keeper of "New India" Press.

Holding that although the affidavit of Mr. Telang could be treated as evidence his Worship was not satisfied that he had ceased to be the keeper of the press. His Worship refused to refund the security but remarked that if he was asked to transfer the ten thousand rupees to and treat it as security paid by Mr. Ranga Reddy, the present keeper, he was prepared to do so.

STRANGE LOSS OF REVOLVERS AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Calcutta port authorities reported on Saturday that six drums supposed to contain revolvers, which arrived from New York, were found to be empty on the consignees calling for delivery. Over 200 revolvers are reported to be missing.

MASS MEETING AT SAUGOR

CONFIDENCE IN MR. TILAK.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Mar. 23.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Saugor was held yesterday evening, Mr. G. L. Shrikhande presiding. The meeting was quite a representative one, about 2,000 persons of all classes and creeds having attended. Resolutions demanding the Congress-League scheme as the irreducible minimum, expressing complete confidence in Mr. Tilak and the deputation shortly proceeding to England, authorizing the deputation to work for the immediate attainment of the scheme, strongly condemning the mischievous "Madras Mail"-Sydenham propaganda and praying for the success and safe return of the deputation were unanimously passed. The proceedings were throughout conducted in Hindi and lasted for about three hours. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

MAHOMEDAN PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS

MR. DAS ON FUTILITY OF REPRESSIO

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

Presiding at a mass meeting of Mahomedans held to-day to protest against the internments and the exclusion of newspapers, Mr. C. R. Das said the first object was to protest against the internment policy of Government. They had protested from time to time and they would have to protest again and again against this policy of Government till it was abrogated by Government. The other object of the meeting was to protest against the policy of the stopping of certain papers from circulation in certain parts of the country. This was the same policy as the internment policy. Unless they were prepared to make sacrifices and to continue this agitation from month to month and from year to year, they would not achieve success. They had to fight against passion and prejudice, they had to fight against the bureaucracy, they had to fight also against the apathy of their own countrymen and they had to fight against those who had been trying to create enmity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The forces against them were stupendous, but let them not despair. The speaker believed and he was sure that the day was not far distant when Government would grant their prayer. After all, the great fight in which they were engaged was a constitutional fight. Their sacrifices must be consistent with the laws of the country. That was the one principle which they must always keep in view. However angry they might be on account of the despotic steps taken by Government, they must always remember that they must not be afraid to tell Government their real sentiment and their real thought. If they were angry at the steps that Government had been taking they must be bold enough to tell that to Government. They must proclaim that fact with courage and devotion. He asked them to take their stand on truth and justice. Let them tell Government that every act of internment was bound to create disaffection in the country. If they really felt that the internment policy of the Government was creating disaffection, was it not their duty to tell Government that it was a policy against good Government?

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The other step of repressive policy of the Government was the suppression of several newspapers in certain provinces. The speaker asked why this was done. Was the Government to be carried on in this capricious manner? Government would tell them that those papers were stirring up passion against Government. But was it not true that those papers were giving vent to the true feeling of people that stirred up passion against Government. They said that such steps were necessary because there was an anarchical tendency on the part of the people. But did they propose by these repressive measures to uproot the anarchical tendency? The speaker admitted the existence of such a tendency and he was one with the Government in its views of suppressing it. But as regards the methods adopted by Government in this direction they were opposed to the policy of the Government. The authorities said that the repressive policy had succeeded in decreasing anarchical crime. The speaker's answer was that the decrease of crime did not show that the revolutionary movement had been suppressed. If Government increased the police force disproportionately, undoubtedly there would be a decrease in crime. But would that remove the main cause? Would i do away with discontent and disaffection? He asked Government to enquire into the cause of the disaffection and if such an enquiry was made Government would find that every repressive step that they had taken only increased disaffection. It was acting like poison so far as their social being was concerned. For God's sake, he implored Government to take some such step which would stop this poison. It was a poison which was eating into the vitals of their nationality. There was not one who would oppose an enquiry into the causes of anarchism an enquiry which would show that the main cause of anarchism was the despair of getting this system of Government changed. Proclaim a general amnesty and change of system of Government and the speaker guaranteed that within three months the revolutionary party would be at an end.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held under the presidency of Jivarlal Varajrai Desai passed a resolution wishing Mr. Tilak a safe voyage and every success in the great task on behalf of the Home Rule movement.

MR. TILAK'S DEPUTATION.

GOOD WISHES FROM KARACHI CITIZENS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

A very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held last night in Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, under the auspices of the Home Rule League to appeal to Government to repeal the prohibitive order of the Punjab Government issued against Messrs. Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal from entering the Punjab and Delhi and to express joy and bid farewell to the Home Rule Deputation to England which is to leave India at the end of the month.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Metha, Karachi Home Rule League, who presided, said that the order was a gross insult to the whole of India and they should refute it constitutionally. Government's belief that Messrs. Tilak and Pal's entry into the Punjab would affect recruiting adversely was fallacious, inasmuch as they have not done anything to affect it so in their own provinces.

Mr. Shrikrishna Lalla characterised the Order as most unreasonable and fit for India's enemies and not for her revered leaders. Government's victory in the war was our victory and Messrs. Tilak and Pal would never work against the interest of Government.

Mr. Muhamad Khan called the order a blot on Indian character and Government should revoke it if it had faith in Indians.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

The public of Karachi in a meeting assembled record their emphatic protest against the non-withdrawal by the Punjab and Delhi Governments of their order of externment on Lokmanya Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. This meeting is of positive opinion that the fears entertained by these authorities are totally groundless and demand that the orders be rescinded without delay.

In moving the resolution of appreciation and admiration of Mr. Tilak's mission to England, Mr. Jamshed Mehta spoke in appreciative terms of the deputation's self-sacrifice.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva remarked that the war has sufficiently proved to the Britons that Indians were not a barbarous people as was commonly believed in England before the war. He referred to Lord Sydenham's mischievous activities in England against India's interests and it was for that reason that Indias cause should be defended in England by the deputation. Rs. 1,000 were subscribed on the spot, besides many promises for big and small donations.

The following resolution was also unanimously passed:—The public of Karachi in a meeting assembled record their appreciation of the work Lokmanya Tilak has been carrying on at a considerable amount of sacrifice both in health and wealth ever since the commencement of his political career and that they have every confidance in his devotedness to the mission. This meeting considers his acceptance of the position of leader of the Home Rule Deputation as a matter of congratulation to India and wish him and his colleagues "bon voyage" and success to the deputation led by him.

SUPPORT TO MR. TILAK'S DEPUTATION.

BENGAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE STARTS WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

The Bengal Civil Rights Committee of which Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Sir Rash Behari Ghose are secretaries, have taken up the work entrusted to them by collecting information and details regarding each interned person.

The following letter has been issued over the signature of Messrs. B. Chakravarti and others:—

The deputation to England organised by the Indian Home Rule League under the leadership of Mr. Tilak is leaving Bombay on the 27th of March next to demonstrate that the deputation has at its back the force of Indian public opinion. It has been proposed that on the eve of its departure thousands of telegrams from all over India should reach the hands of Mr. Tilak wishing him and the deputation success and good luck, and authorising him to demand Home Rule on their behalf. This will undoubtedly be of great help to him and the deputation in convincing the British public that the deputation is the representative of the Indian public. We have reasons to believe that thousands of telegrams would reach Mr. Tilak on this occasion and we feel that Bengal should not lag behind in this patriotic work. We are addressing this request to you and trust that you will kindly send a wire in the name of your association or any other association of a kindred nature in your neighbourhood or individually to Mr. Tilak. The wire should be sent on the 26th instant at the latest. The telegram should be addressed to Mr. Tilak, c/o Home Rule, Bombay.

EXTERNMENT OF TILAK AND PAL.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(From a correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

The Central Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, which met at the Gokale Memorial Hall, on the 24th instant, unanimously passed two resolutions, one protesting against the externments of Messrs. Tilak and Pal from Delhi, the Punjab and, the other expressing its entire approval of the Home Rule League deputations to England and wishing them success.

MARWARIS' GIFT TO MR TILAK.

RS 15,000 FOR HOME RULE WORK.

A public meeting of Marwaris was held in the hall of the Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday last, at 3 p.m., when a purse of Rs. 15,000 was presented to Mr. Tilak to be used for the cause of Home Rule. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and people began to collect from 1 p.m. The hall was full to overflowing and for want of room large numbers collected in the compound of the Vidyalaya. Almost all the leading members of the Marwadi community, merchants, brokers and Brahmins, were present. On the arrival of Messrs. Tilak, Kharpade and Belvi, all got up and a most enthusiastic reception was accorded to them.

At the commencement of proceedings Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal was voted to the chair. Messrs. Kharpade and Tilak addressed the meeting on the subject of Home Rule and Messrs. Madhavorasad Sharma, Fatehchand Ruia, Begraj Gupta and Hanumanprasad Bagaria also took part in the proceedings.

CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION AT NAGPUR

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday resolutions protesting against the refusal to relax the externment order on Messrs. Tilak and Pal, prohibiting their visit to Delhi and expressing the entire approval of the Home Rule League deputations to England and wishing them success, were proposed and carried unanimously.

KARACHI PARSIS.

NUMEROUS CHARITABBE DONATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 22.

The little Parsi Community of Karachi, of late have shown a good deal of zeal in announcing various charities.

(1) Mr. Byramjee Canteenwalla, an old resident of Karachi has given a sum of Rs. 10,000 for residential quarters for poor Parsis.

(2) Khan Bahadur Cawasjee Katrak had announced a gift of Rs. 20,000 for the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association Rooms and Lecture Hall. He is adding Rs. 10,000 more to it, thus making it Rs. 30,000.

(3) For a sanitarium for chest diseases, at Hyderabad, Sind, about Rs. 10,000 have been collected by Parsis in Karachi. Mr. K. S. Clubwalla, Superintendent of the Hyderabad Jail is working for this scheme.

(4) For the Parsi Maternity Home, its Secretary Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta has received offers of Rs. 60,000 from Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee R. Mehta, Rs. 30,000 form Messrs. Jehangir Sorabjee and Byramjee P. Dubash, Rs. 9,000 from Bai Goolbai. Doosabhoy Minwalla, Rs. 6.000 from Mr. Dhunjishaw J. Master, Ms. 1,500 from Mr. Hormusjee Jeewanjee, Rs. 1,000 from Bai Navajbai F. Punthakey Rs. 1,000 from K. B. K. H. Katrak, Rs. 1,000 from an admirer of Late Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Mr. Jumshed Mehta is appealing for further Rs. 10.000 for Nurses Quarters and Rs. 50,000 for endowment.

(5) Late Mr. N. N. Pochajee had left certain properties in Karachi, half of which, under his will, was to be devoted to the Education of Parsi Children in Karachi. The surviving Trustee of this estate, K. B. Nusserwanjee R. Mehta, have given Rs. 150. 000 out of it for a model school for Parsi Girls; another valuable donation of Rs. three lakhs has been offered by a donor to Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta for the same purpose. The School will thus have a fund of Rs. 4,50,000. A Committee has been formed consisting of Mr. D. P. Kotwal, Mr. S. D. Contractor, Mr. H. P. Byramjee, Mr. M. K. Spencer, Mr. R. J. Dastoor and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, as Secretary, to take up the work immediately.

(6) The Parsi fire temple of Suddar Bazaar is being transformed for some additional purposes. A lecture hall, room for priests, a reading room and library for them one being added, for which an annonymous donation of Rs. 20,000 is received, Rs. 5,500 has been donated by the family of Late Mr. Behrana, whose name the temple bears. Rs. 3,000 by Mr. Nadirshaw R. Mehta, Rs. 3,000 by Mr. Jehangirjee Bharucha, Rs. 3,000 by another annonymous donor, Rs. 1,000 by Messrs. K. J. Sopariwalla, Rs. 1,000 by K. B. Nusserwanjee R. Mehta. Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Framjee Biramjee Eduljee.

(7) Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta has appealed to his Community for a sum of Rs. one lakh for a Physiculture Institute on principle of Mr. Bernard Macfaddens Institute of New York and for another sum of Rs. 35,000 for a Healthetorium at Malir, a Suberb about 12 miles away from Karachi.

(8) Dr. Shroff, one of the Trustees of Jehanjir Baug, has received an offer of Rs. 25,000, for wedding and Dining Hall to be built on this property.

RESTRICTION ON JUTE MANUFACTURE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Mar. 26.

The Army Council has prohibited putting into any process of manufacture raw jute or yarn or material wholly or partly manufactured from them without a permit from the Director of Raw Materials.

H. E. the Viceroy proceeds within the next few days to Dehra Dun, arriving at Simla abou the 20th April. Those accompanying his Excellency will include Lady Chelmsford and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and his party. The departure from Delhi will be private.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st April, 1917, to 9th March, 1918, are more by Rs. 5,11,32,350 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1916-17.

MR. TILAK AND PARTY.

GODSPEED TO DEPUTATION.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

There was a large and representative gathering yesterday at China Baug when the President and members of the Bombay Citizens' Reception Committee were "At Home" to meet Mr. Tilak and the Home Rule Deputies, who are proceeding to England next week.

Besides the distinguished guests of the evening Mr. Tilak, Mr. Pal, Mr. Kelkar and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, there were Mr. S. R. Bomanji (President Reception Committee), the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Hon. Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji, D. V. Belvi, B. S. Kamat, and S. B. Upasani, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ratansi D. Morarji, Tricumdas D. Morarji, M. Subedar, D. V. Gokhale, N. B. Vebhakar, M. R. Jayakar, P. K. Telang, B. N. Motiwala, Mavji Govindji Sheth, J. R. Gilder, L. G. Khare, Narandas Purshotamdas, R. V. Shinde, Drs. Erulkar, C. M. Desai, D. D. Sathye, M. B. Velkar, Deshmukh, S. N. Paranjpye, Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shrinivasrao Kanjalgee, Narandas Lakhmidas, H. K. Patwardhan, Haribhai Amin, Dhundiraj Thengdi, Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde on arrival were received with cheers and they had some pleasant conversation with many of the guests till about quarter to seven when the party was led to refreshments.

WELCOME TO THE GUESTS.

Mr. S. R. Bomonji, on behalf of the Bombay Reception Committee and all those present, welcomed the distinguished guests and wished them *bon voyage*, and success and best health in carrying out their sacred mission.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, in response to the persistent demand of the audience to speak, said that India was passing through critical times and it was absolutely essential that the deputation should go to England when their opponents were striving their best to come in their way. It was most gratifying that Mr. Tilak who had devoted the whole of his life to the cause of the country should go to fight its battle in England. It was absolutely necessary that some of our best men should go. They had no doubt that Mr. Tilak and his colleagues would represent the views, the sentiments and the aspirations of their country before the English people. They were going at great sacrifice and he wished them all success.

MR. TILAK'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Tilak who on rising to speak was received with cheers, thanked Mr. Bomonji and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah who had preceeded him. He said that was just the time when it was an absolute necessity to send a deputation to England. They were going as pioneers to work up and clear the way for the Congress Deputation which would follow them. Their case was laid before the British Parliament and the British Cabinet and their opponents had already marked their way. It was, therefore, most urgent that a deputation should go to plead on their behalf, lest their case should dismissed with costs. He assured that they were going to hamper nobody's work and plans, except that of Lord Sydenham and the two deputations of the two leagues were going to work in a spirit of co-operation as they did up to now. They were going to tell straight to the British Nation that unless they granted Home Rule to India the Empire stood in great danger; and that the only way to save the Empire was to grant Home Rule to India. The Prime Minister asked the Irishmen to form a convention and formulate a scheme but they (Indians) had already done it by their Congress-League Scheme. He thanked them all again for their kindness.

A MISSION OF CONCORD.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that they were not going to England to beg or to ask for favour but to bind one nation to another. They were going there not only at the call of their country but at the call of the Empire which was in danger and to point out to the British Democracy the way out of the same. They would impress upon the British people the supreme and inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to India in the interests of the Empire.

Hon. Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Kelkar also spoke.

Mr. Horniman in response to the pressing calls of the audience to speak said that as a loyal Englishman he was of opinion that the grant of Home Rule was absolutely necessary for the safety and protection of the British Empire. He maintained that Home Rule must be granted to India not for the safety of the Empire but for the principles of human liberty and justice. As a loyal Englishman and one devoted to the British Empire he would like to see the British Empire to go to rack and ruin rather than to be working against its great principles in any part of the Empire.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was glad to speak and offer their best wishes to Mr. Tilak and his colleagues on behalf of the younger generation. Mr. Tilak had for the whole of his life fighting for the cause of his country, and their efforts could not but attain complete success. The greatest of the land was leaving them to plead their cause before the British public who would surely do justice to them, not only for the sake of justice to India but for the preservation of the Empire. He wished them all best of health and safe journey. After sumptuous refreshments the gathering began to disperse when it was about 8 o'clock.

Last night a large and crowded meeting was held at Dana Bunder in honour of the Home Rule Deputation. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkdas presided. Mr. Tilak, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. Karandikar addressed the meeting. Rs. 2,000 were collected on the spot. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

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GWALIOR EXHIBITION

A GREAT SUCCESS.

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 23.

The Gwalior Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which has been organized this year on most sound lines has been a very great success. While there is a grand display of the vast and varied resources of the Gwalior State, Agricultural, Mineral, Industrial and Art, the number and class of exhibitors attracted to the various sections of the Gwalior Exhibition would undoubtedly do credit to any exhibition even in the Presidency towns of India.

A cursory view of the Exhibition at once impresses upon the mind of a visitor the importance of the solid work that is at present being done in Gwalior for the economic development of the State under the guidance of the enlightened ruler of this go-ahead Indian State. Very few people outside in British India have any idea of the big schemes now under execution in Gwalior, which on completion will change the whole economic aspect of this State, and will in course of time develop this territory into a busy industrial and commercial centre.

The number of scientific and technical departments has rapidly multiplied, and the Darbar and the people of Gwalior may well be proud of the achievements made during the last few years. The prominence given to the educational section in the Exhibition is easily understood when we realize what part education plays in the growth of the people, morally and economically.

The Gwalior Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition covers a very large area just along the G. I. P. Railway main line, close to the Gwalior Race Course. Along with the Exhibition a large fair is being held in the grounds adjoining the Exhibition. Spacious bazars have been laid out to which shopkeepers with all sorts of goods have come in from different parts of India.

Restrictions in railway booking have proved a serious obstacle to the merchants getting merchandise and goods for wholesale business, which is usually very brisk in the Gwalior Fair, due to a preferential treatment accorded by the Darbar to goods imported for and sold at the Fair, only half the usual tariff duty being charged. Horse, and cattle blocks are other sections of the Fair, which add to its importance and utility.

A WHITE CANVAS CITY.

A large camp has been laid out where visitors coming from outside for the Exhibition have been put up, there is a separate block for the Exhibition officials, while the Sardars, and high dignitaries of the State have pitched their tents surrounding one whole wing of the Fair and the Exhibition, thus commanding the approaches to the various parts of the Fair.

The whole area presents in the evening the view of a white canvas city, illuminated by electricity and gas-lamps. Spacious and well-laid out roads, water supply and sanitary arrangements are all on an excellent scale.

The Gwalior Fair and Exhibition has its own separate Post Office, Telephone Office, Dispensary, Veterinary Department and Police and military arrangements are all that could be desired.

The Exhibition which is the chief centre of attraction is divided into two distinct blocks. The new agricultural farm where a number of pucca buildings for the agricultural workshops, implements and machine show-room, laboratory and library, have just been completed, and where experimented crops stand, has for the time being been converted into the agricultural section of the Exhibition, while the second block which is the main Exhibition block, accommodates the different sections into which the Exhibition is divided according to the prospectus. The front of the Exhibition is very nicely decorated. A nicely laid out garden with two big shamianas erected for the agri-horticultural show, singing concerts, lectures, with flags and buntings add to the attractiveness.

The front wall of the Exhibition which has fine iron railings is lighted by a long row of coloured electric lamps.

THE EXHIBITS.

On entering the gate the visitor finds a huge pandal well arranged which accommodates the Fine Arts section, the ladies' court and the educational exhibits which comprise of very instructive library exhibits from the Baroda State, literary exhibits from Gwalior, Messrs. Longman Green and Co.'s exhibits. A grand display has been made of exhibits from the Technical and Industrial Education Department of the Gwalior State which has now one central polytechnical institute at the headquarters, and four textile and industrial institutes at Chanderi, Ujjain, Mandsaur and Narwar. Other exhibits of educational institutions have been arranged in a separate building.

The arrangement of exhibits in the Fine Arts section is very fine. In this there are some real pieces of Art, curios, silver and brass ware, and wood carving work, rich embroidery and gold work, paintings and photographs, and a beautiful display of precious jewellery by Messrs. Mitilal Davabhai, jewellers to his Highness the Maharajah Scindhia.

Great credit is due to Mrs. Sultan Ahmad Khan for the excellent show in the Fine Arts section.

THE LADIES' COURT.

The Ladies' Court is organized by the ladies' sub-committee, Mrs. Stephens and Miss Chislett, who have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the arrangements in this section, and we find some beautiful exibits by her Highness Gajra Maharani Sahiba of Gwalior, her Highness the Maharani of Dhar, and from Rajkumari of Gondal. Amongst the local lady exhibitors worthy of special mention are Mrs. Rajwade, Miss Chislett, Parbati Bai, Mrs. Dar, Mrs. Tambat and Mrs. Pagnis, while there is a very good collection of exhibits from State educational institutions for females, such as the Maharani's Girls' School, Sardars' Daughters' School, Sewa Sadan, Morar Girls' School, Gwalior and Narwar Girls' School

A beautiful collection of artificial flowers exhibited by Mrs. V. G. Joshi of Indore, with other exhibits has attracted great attention. Mrs. Joshi has already secured a number of medals in various Exhibitions.

To the right and left of the Exhibition gate and facing the Fine Arts, and the ladies' courts, are two big and attractive stalls, one put up by Messrs. Cromptons, Bombay, Ltd. Both these stalls are excellently equipped with electrical machineries and varieties and their display is being greatly admired.

The forest section of the Exhibition occupies a large space, and one can study here the vast resources lying yet unexplored in the forest of the State. The Conservator has made the collection of forests products with a view to demonstrate to the public the economic uses of various woods, tannin materials and grassing found in Gwalior.

All sorts of forest products, major and minor are classified and shown in separate groups. Sericultural exhibits from Gwalior, Pusa and Indore are displayed side by side and the working of reeling machines is demonstrated.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

For the first time in this Exhibition, an attempt has been made to collect hundreds of indigenous medicinal drugs grown and found in the forests of the State. The Forest Department has made a very exhaustive collection of these medicinal drugs as found in their natural condition. Charts have been prepared. Botanical specimens have been mounted for each class of plants of medicinal value, and seeds, leaves, roots or fruits possessing medicinal properties have been displayed in a separate section. Side by side with this the Hindustani Dawai-Khana of Delhi has exhibited a large and fine collection of Yunani and Ayurvedic medicines along with specimens of genuine and spurious medicinal drugs sold in the market. This collection is very instructive. Models of machines used in *the Desi Dawai-khanas* are also exhibited. Collection of medicines, and sharbats prepared by local hakims, vaids and attars is also displayed, while one of the state physicians has exhibited a fairly large collection of works printed and in manuscript on the Yunani system. The Darbar have taken particular interest in the revival of the indigenous systems of medicines and a scheme is at present being matured under which it would be possible for the public to get genuine drugs and prepared medicines from a reliable agency. Gwalior evidently possesses vast potentialities to become the supplier and store-house of indigenous drugs for Indian markets as they are so extensively grown in the State forests.

The well-known Gwalior building stone and stone carving work has a separate stall to itself and is fully, worth a visit by engineers.

The collection of economic minerals found in the State, and geological specimens displayed by the State Mining Department, shows that the hidden wealth underground is by no means negligible, and that under proper guidance, there is a great future for mining enterprises.

GWALIOR INDUSTRIES.

The Gwalior industrial institutions have one and all made a display of their goods in keeping with the general plan of the Exhibition. The Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, the Gwalior State Workshops, the State Pottery Works, the Gwalior Wood and Metal Works, the Binod Spinning and Weaving Mills, and Seth Nazar Ali Mills (from Ujjain in the Gwalior State) have all got separate stalls, and one cannot but admire their shows. In a separate stall a collection of Gwalior industries of minor character has been displayed and is well worth a study.

The industrial machinery section of the Exhibition is also very interesting and instructive. In it there are working electric looms from the Polytechnical Institute, Gwalior, hand-looms from the Bombay Salvation Army, fly shuttle looms from Bhopal Rafiqia Institute. While the State electric printing press, is a model press working in the Exhibition, with departments of type casting and binding, etc.

To the health and hygiene section of the Exhibition a good many renowned firms from outside have been attracted.

In the chemical industries section there is a very useful collection of exhibits of thymol and indigenous medicines from the techno-chemical laboratory. The Gwalior Oil and Soap Company have made a good display of soaps in a separate stall.

Bombay Flour and Oil Mills are making an excellent show of their products, and the stall of Germania Printing Works, Bombay, has proved to be very popular.

The Exhibition is very liberally supported by a good many Indian States, Baroda and Mysore, have already been mentioned above. The Indore State has sent a representative collection of exhibits in almost all branches and a good many officers have come to visit the Exhibition. Bhopal, Dhar and Dewas State exhibits are displayed in separate stalls. Exhibits from Jaipur are numerous and find places in their respective sections. Maihar State has also sent in leather and tanning. Rewah State Forest officers are demonstrating the process of shellac manufacture.

The most attractive and scenic spot in the Exhibition is the irrigation court which is the result of several months' labour. Here one sees the working model of the Parbati project, the pioneer hydro-electric scheme in upper India. This scheme is estimated to cost about a crore and a half of rupees. Thanks to his Highness' farsightedness and liberality the scheme is already under execution. This one scheme alone will have far-reaching effects on the industrial and agricultural development of the northern district of the State. Great credit is due to the State Irrigation Department for the excellent manner in which the working model (nearly 200 feet long and about 80 feet wide) has been got up, it is a real object lesson, and fully instructive.

Another important activity of the Gwalior State is visible from the City Planning section. In this section, the number of plans exhibited discloses to the visitor the restless energy which his Highness is pouring on the various important schemes of city and village planning in the State.

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ACTINA Natural Treatment.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Mar, 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.836 inches
Temperature of Air	75.7 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	61.7 "
Dew Point	52.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.450 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do.	67.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NE,NW,N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	235 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	25	m 10	26	26	0	25	m 4	24	17	11
		10	42a	26	11		4	18a	18	0
Tues.	26	m 10	58	26	8	26	m 4	49	17	3
		11	8a	27	2		4	49a	17	9
Wed.	27	m 11	29	27	2	27	m 5	12	16	7
		11	34a	27	4		5	18a	17	6
Thur.	28	m 11	59	27	6	28	m 5	36	16	1
		11	58a	27	4		5	47a	17	6
Fri.	29					29	m 6	1	15	10
		0	29a	27	8		6	16a	17	9
Sat.	30	m 0	21	27	3	30	m 6	27	15	9
		0	50a	27	0		6	45a	18	8
Sun.	31	m 0	46	26	10	31	m 6	54	15	11
		1	30a	27	3		7	15a	18	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
25	(Monday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
26	(Tuesday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
27	(Wednesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
28	(Thursday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
29	(Friday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
30	(Saturday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
31	(Sunday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13	6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22	4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0	4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2	8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures continue in large defect, the deficiency in day temperature ranging from 15 deg. to 20 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen in the east of the United Provinces and is now in large defect throughout the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal except in lower Sind where it is in defect. Day temperature is below the average by 14 deg. to 19deg. F. except at Karachi; night temperature is in considerable to large defect throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 20deg. F. at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is very low in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is normal at Dwarka and Veraval; with this exception temperature is in large defect throughout the 24 hours.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below normal throughout, the deficiency being considerable in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is below normal both by day and night, the deficiency in night temperature averaging 9deg. F. in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in slight defect in east Hyderabad and in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere. Night temperature is also below normal, by 11deg. to 17deg. F. in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has not yet begun to affect the weather in north-west India. Temperature continues unusually low to the north of the latitude of Bombay. Rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the Madras Deccan, Mysore, Carnatic and south Malabar, the heaviest fall being 0.42in. at Cochin.

Fine dry weather with very low temperatures continues over central and northern India. Thunderstorms are likely to extend northwards in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 25th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (24th Mar.)	69	57	69	..	5.19	—5.15
Jask	78	64	77	0.03	6.62	+2.65
Do. (Mar.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (24th Mar.)	75	38	42	..	0.29	—3.27
PUNJAB—						
Multan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rawalpindi	68	37	61	..	13.45	+5.87
Lahore	67	42	77	..	2.61	—0.66
Hissar	71	43	62	..	0.99	--
Ambala	71	48	65	..	2.32	—3.05
Delhi	73	52	69	..	9.98	—1.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74	50	54	..	3.12	—0.35
Muttra	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mukteswar	78	52	39	..	0.27	—1.47
Jhansi	80	49	38	..	0.25	—1.33
Cawnpore	84	52	34	..	0.30	—1.71
Allahabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	79	51	45	..	0.62	—0.47
Karachi	80	59	34	..	1.64	+0.11
Aimer	72	51	46	..	0.25	—1.03
Jaipore	75	52	38	..	0.41	—1.13
Kotah	76	54	31	..	0.10	—0.76
Mount Abu	65	49	15	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80	48	52	..	0.13	—0.30
Dwarka	81	60	46	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	84	59	17	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	84	53	12	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	81	48	69	..	0	—0.56
Surat	85	56	28	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	85	57	16	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	82	54	16	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	75	49	28	..	0.06	—0.74
Indore	77	55	65	..	0.21	—0.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81	56	16	..	1.23	—1.25
Saugor	78	55	21	..	0.16	—2.09
Hoshangabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
Khandwa	82	52	37	..	0.04	—1.10
Akola	88	58	21	..	0.27	—1.72
Amraoti	84	54	8	..	0.14	—1.84
Nagpur	91	63	14	..	0.37	—2.08
Chanda	85	58	24	..	0.37	—2.24
Raipur	89	56	17	..	0.93	—1.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	75	98	..	1.46	+0.87
Matnaghi	83	64	47	..	0.99	+0.28
Marmagao	83	69	76	..	5.98	+4.76
Karwar	84	66	73	..	1.10	—0.33
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mahegaon	88	48	18	..	1.61	+0.74
Ahmednagar	84	53	19	..	3.13	+1.75
Poona	88	51	20	..	3.91	+2.77
Sholapur	92	68	16	..	0.67	—2.01
Bijapur	93	59	16	..	1.16	—0.50
Belgaum	87	65	47	..	5.70	+3.56
Aurangabad	86	52	10	..	0.41	—0.89
Nizamabad (Indur)	95	62	12	..	0.14	—1.66
Hyderabad	98	71	75	..	2.29	+0.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	75	63	..	2.41	—1.00
Calicut	88	73	78	..	7.27	+0.39
Cochin	87	76	75	0.42	17.17	+6.12
Colombo	89	74	89	..	20.84	—0.13
MADRAS (SOUTHERN MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maanilgatam	90	78	84	..	33.74	+6.82
Bellary	97	66	61	..	2.72	+0.26
Cuddapah	100	75	35	0.13	5.09	+0.85
Madras	89	75	75	..	33.32	+1.82
Bangalore	91	64	90	0.53	2.59	—1.18
Coimbatore	94	71	76	0.13	7.31	+1.69
Trichinopoly	97	70	72	..	8.32	—0.88
Negapatam	88	80	73	..	37.86	+8.37

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th March, 1918, was 30.054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .010 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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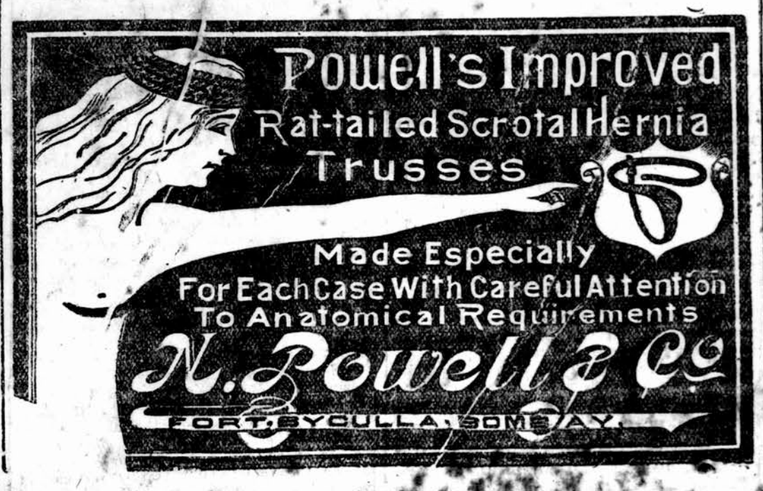

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